THIS WE'LL DEFEND

Basic Training

UNITED STATES ARMY
TRAINING CENTER, INFANTRY

FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPANY B, FIRST BATTALION
FIRST TRAINING REGIMENT
MARCH 17, 1961

ENGLISH

This book is a pictorial record of the instruction which the new soldier in the U. S. Army receives. These first eight weeks are the longest steps in transforming an American citizen into a fighting man. We hope this gives you a better insight into the army to which one of your loved ones may belong.

SPANISH

Este libro es el record pictorico de la instruccion que recibe el nuevo soldado en los Estados Unidos. Las primeras ochos semanas es un gran paso eara transformar el ciudadano Americano en un combatiente. Nosotros tenemos esperanzas que estas ilustraciones les brinde a usted un mejor entendimiento de lo que es el ejercito en el cual uno de sus seres amados se puede encontrar.

FRENCH

Ce livre offre une vue photographique de l'instruction qu'un soldat de l'Armée Américaine reçoit. Ces premiers huit semaines sont les plus importants pour faire soldat due citoyen Américain. Nous espérons que par ces photographs vous pourrez mieux comprendre l'Armée, dans laquelle, peut-ètre, un de vos bien-aimés se trouve.

ITALIAN

In questo libro vi faciamo una corte presentatione degli differenti allenamenti guagli uno nuovo soldato deve passare nell Esercito Americano. Questi primi otto settimane sono uno loungo passo per fare di un cittadino un vero soldato Americano. Noi speriamo che questo vi monstrera un po checosa e l'esercito a quale forse anche uno dei vostri amati appartiene.

GERMAN

Dieses buch ist eine bildliche zusammenfassung der verschiedenen arten wodurch ein soldat in der Amerikanischen Armee geprüft wird. Diese periode der ersten acht wochen ist die wichtigste prüfung, die einen Amerikanischen bürger in einen soldat verwandelt. Wir hoffen, dass dieses büchlein ihnen eine klärere einsicht in die Armee gibt, welcher vielleicht auch ein verwandter von ihnen gehört.

HUNGARIAN

Ez a könyv képekben ismerteti azt, amin egy uj katona az Amerikai hadseregben keresztül megy. Ez az elsö nyolc hét a leghosszabb lépés ahhoz hogy egy Amerikai polgárbol katonát alkosson. Mi reméljük, hogy ez neked egy jobb betekintést ad a hadseregbe, amihez egyszer egy hozzátartozod kerülhet.

YUGOSLAVIAN

Ova knjiga upoznaje, putem slika, sve ono sto novi Americki vojnik prode kroz armiju. Prvi osam nedelja biti ce najteze, da se od jednog Americkog drzavljana izgradi dobrog vojnika. A mi se nadamo da ce ovo za tebe, biti bolji pogled na armiju, i da upoznas svoju rodbinu i blize priatelje o njoj.

HEBREW

Ha sefer hazeh maychil tay-ur halimud asher hatsvoi hehodosh mekabbel batsovo hoamerikoi. Shemonoh hashovuos horishonim hayn hapsioh hayosayr arukkoh leshanos hoezroh hoamerikoi lersh lohaym. Mekavvim anahnu shezeh yittayn lecho histaklus tovoh batsovo asher bo yeshamays ahuvcho.

UNITED STATES ARMY
INFANTRY TRAINING CENTER
FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Pictorial Review of Basic Combat Training

UNITED STATES ARMY
TRAINING CENTER,
INFANTRY

Fort Jackson, South Carolina

Published by The R. L. Bryan Company, Columbia, S. C.

HEADQUARTERS FORT JACKSON
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL

The soldier who emerges after eight weeks of intensive Basic Combat Training at Fort Jackson has successfully accomplished the transition from civilian life to that of the United States Army. That he has met the stringent requirements of this purposely rigid training should be a deep source of pride to him. He has mastered not only those basic requirements of the soldier - shooting, marching, and communicating - but he has learned how essential esprit de corps is to a military unit. Not only have these fundamentals of soldiering been learned, but a high degree of adaptability has been demonstrated by successful adjustment to military discipline.

Such important elements of personal character in the individual soldier as integrity, initiative, courage, and perserverance have been stressed continually during his training at Fort Jackson. These traits assume increased importance during one's progress through life, whether one remains in the military service or returns to the civilian community. They provide our nation with sons capable of insuring our national progress and defending the country if need be.

The officers and men of the training cadre are proud of the the accomplishments of the new soldier. He is welcomed into the brotherhood of arms of present and past soldiers of the United States Army who have distinguished themselves with honor on battlefields throughout the world in the defense of our country and the way of life of free peoples.

H. Dudley Ives

H. DUDLEY IVES
Major General, USA
Commanding

Commanding General

MAJOR GENERAL H. DUDLEY IVES

Deputy Commanding General
BRIGADIER GENERAL L. R. COCHRAN

Chief of Staff
COLONEL JOHN R. SMOAK

UNITED STATES ARMY
FORT JACKSON
VISITORS WELCOME

History of Fort Jackson

Fort Jackson, one of the Army's major military reservations, stretches over 56,000 acres of wooded hill-land five miles southeast of Columbia, South Carolina, the capital of the State.

Located near the exact center of the "Palmetto State," the post is a virtual outdoorman's paradise, with numerous lakes dotting the pine-covered terrain.

The post, originally called Camp Jackson, was established in June, 1917, a scant two months after the United States entered World War I. It was named in honor of Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States; South Carolina native, and, as a Major General in the War of 1812, architect of American victory in the Battle of New Orleans.

Within a year of its opening, Camp Jackson was bustling, thronged with some 45,000 officers and men training for overseas duty. These men, as members of the 30th and 81st Infantry Divisions, later saw action in France with the American Expeditionary Force under General John J. Pershing.

General demobilization followed the 1918 Armistice and Camp Jackson was closed as an active Army installation. Between 1925 and 1940 it served as an encampment and training area for the South Carolina National Guard.

In 1940, as clouds of another war hovered over the United States, the post reverted to federal control and re-opened as Fort Jackson, a permanent-type Army garrison. On July 1, 1940, the 8th Infantry Division was activated here and later that year, the 30th "Old Hickory" Division moved in.

At about the same time, a $2.5 million construction program was started for semi-permanent-type barracks and a $500,000 small arms range with 400 targets went into operation. More than 100 miles of hard-surfaced roads were installed, most of them named for South Carolina heroes in the Revolutionary War and the War Between the States.

Wide-scale maneuvers were staged in the Carolinas in 1941 as the nation girded for a possible conflict. Such divisions as the 1st and 2nd Armored, the 9th, 29th, 31st, 43rd and 44th Infantry Divisions were trained and toughened into effective fighting units at Fort Jackson and other posts in the Carolinas.

In March, 1941, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt was an honored guest at the burgeoning training center here. In June, 1942, Sir Winston Churchill, then Prime Minister of Great Britain, visited Fort Jackson and the post personnel presented an impressive review and combat demonstration for him.

Several divisions destined to blaze their way into history in the Pacific and Europe trained at Fort Jackson during the war. These included the 4th, 6th, 8th, 26th, 30th, 77th, 87th, 100th and 106th Infantry Divisions. Troops of the I and XII Corps also received training here. Altogether, more than half a million American fighting men underwent some phase of World War II training at Fort Jackson.

The Army Service Forces Personnel Replacement Depot was established here in May, 1946 and Fort Jackson became a Replacement Training Center in November, 1946. In June, 1947, it was designated as one of four permanent replacement training centers in the United States. Later, the famed 5th Infantry Division was reactivated as a training organization.

In April, 1950, the 5th Infantry Division, after three years of creditable services here, was reassigned to

Post Chapel

Red Cross Building

Post Headquarters

Service Club

Training Facility

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation and Fort Jackson began to prepare for standby status.

But standby status never came. With the outbreak of Korean War, the immediate reactivation of the 8th Infantry Division, and its assignment to Fort Jackson, was ordered by Department of the Army. In January, 1951, the 8th was joined by the 31st "Dixie" Infantry Division, a National Guard organization ordered to active duty.

The 31st Infantry Division stayed until April, 1952, when it moved to Camp Atterbury, Indiana, and in May, 1954, the 8th Infantry was transferred to Camp Carson, Colorado. It was replaced at Fort Jackson by the renowned 101st Airborne Division, defenders of Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge.

On March 16, 1956, after the 101st Airborne Division had moved to Fort Campbell, Kentucky, Fort Jackson was designated as the United States Army Training Center, Infantry.

Fort Jackson today is a bustling post with an average of more than 20,000 officers and enlisted men assigned to it. Its recreational facilities include many outdoor-lighted areas, among which are a football stadium with cinder track, capable of seating 6,600; a baseball stadium seating 3,200; seven softball diamonds; four tennis courts, two modern swimming pools and a third under construction; four lakes and a golf driving range. Other facilities include a post field house seating 3,500, five gymnasiums, seven service clubs, five libraries, two arts and crafts shops, four theaters, and a dayroom in each company. In addition, there is an 18-hole golf course, one of the finest in the Armed Services.

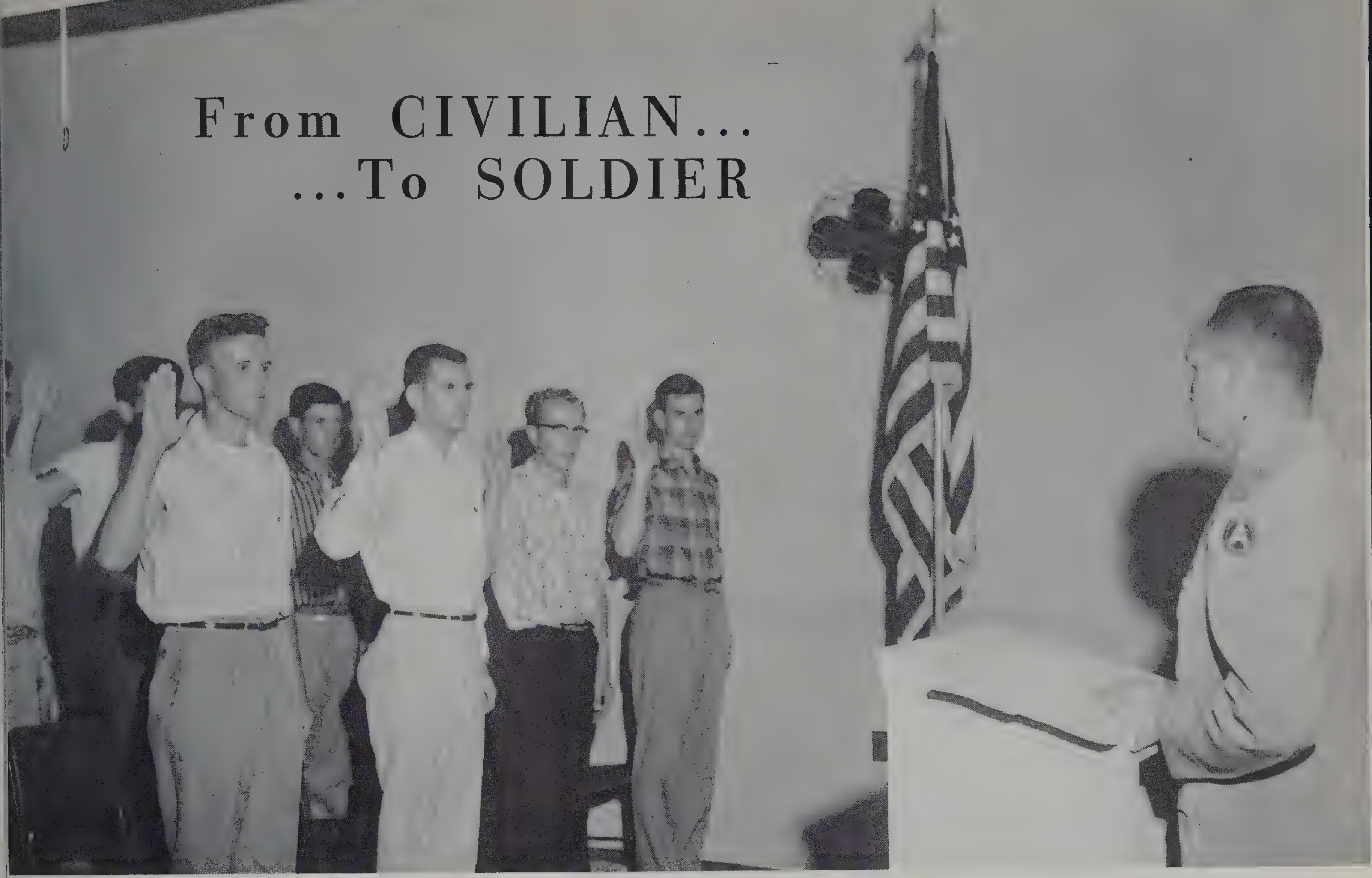
The post also has 18 chapels and a Religious Education Center, with chaplains representing all the recognized major faiths found in the United States.

For servicemen who wish to continue their formal education, Fort Jackson has an extensive program. The Post Army Education Center conducts group-study classes, on-post, and correspondence courses which are available

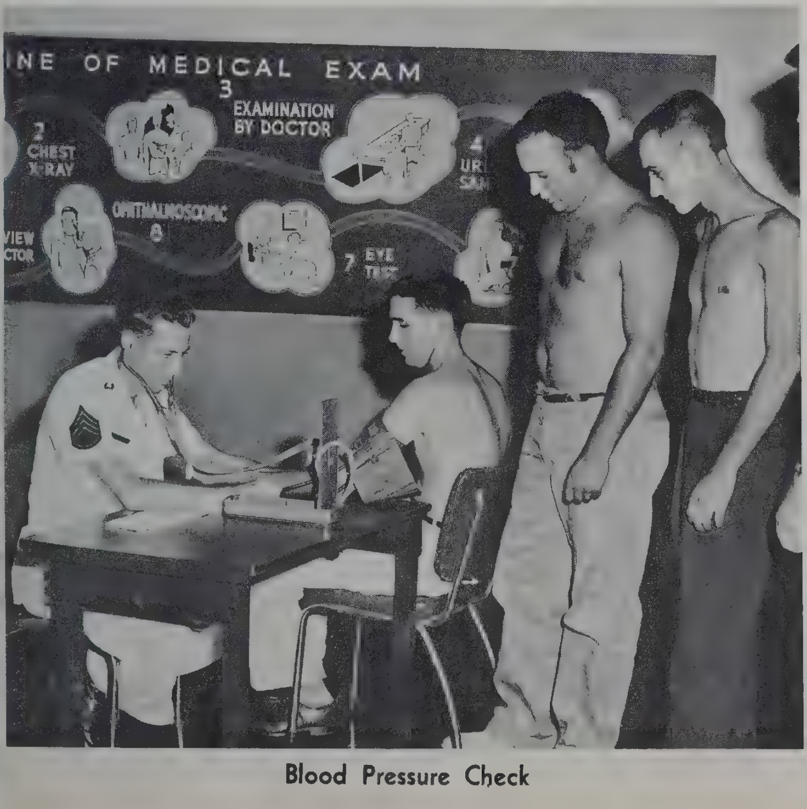
Fort Jackson provides a balanced program for its men. The off-duty recreational and cultural activities are some of the best the Army has to offer; at the same time, using the latest and finest Army techniques, it performs the vital mission of turning civilians into soldiers.

Twin Lakes

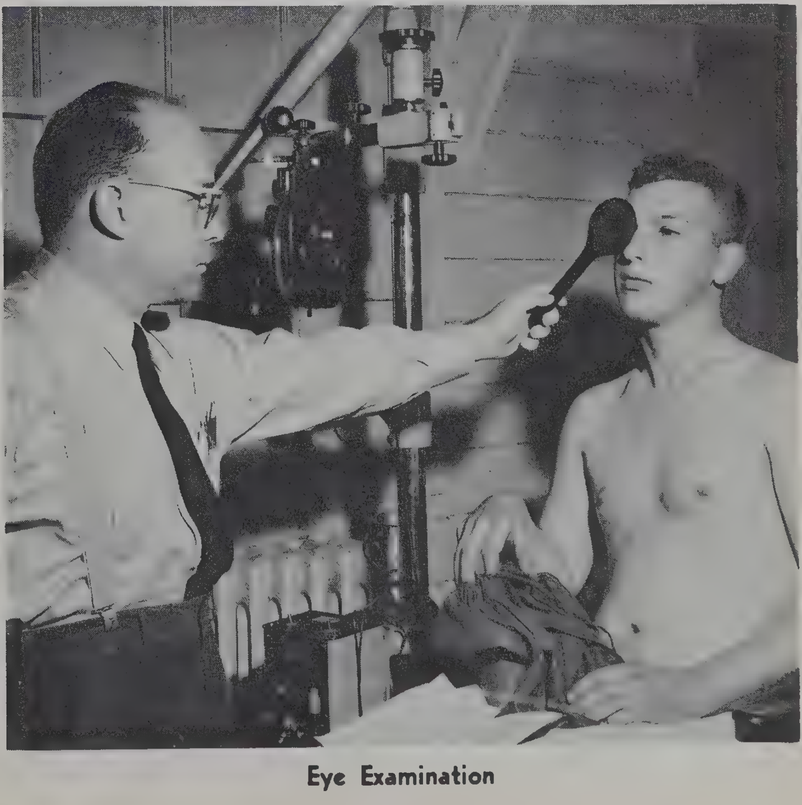
From CIVILIAN...
...To SOLDIER



The transition from civilian to soldier is abrupt, and it has to be so. Within one week after reporting for duty, he is taking a full course of Basic Combat Training. Upon arrival at Fort Jackson, he attends orientation conferences, is issued uniforms and equipment, receives a complete physical examination and completes a comprehensive battery of aptitude tests. He is assigned to a training company, consisting of approximately 200 fellow trainees. Reveille becomes an important word. Achievements and traditions of the Army are explained. He is issued a rifle and taught to disassemble and assemble it. The trainee's life will revolve around the barrack where he lives. His cot may not be the most luxurious, but it is clean and welcome after a long hard day of soldiering. At first, the routine seems bewildering, but he soon realizes that each day is a highly organized series of events with a definite purpose—to teach him the basic fundamentals of the combat soldier; knowledge which may save his life and his country.

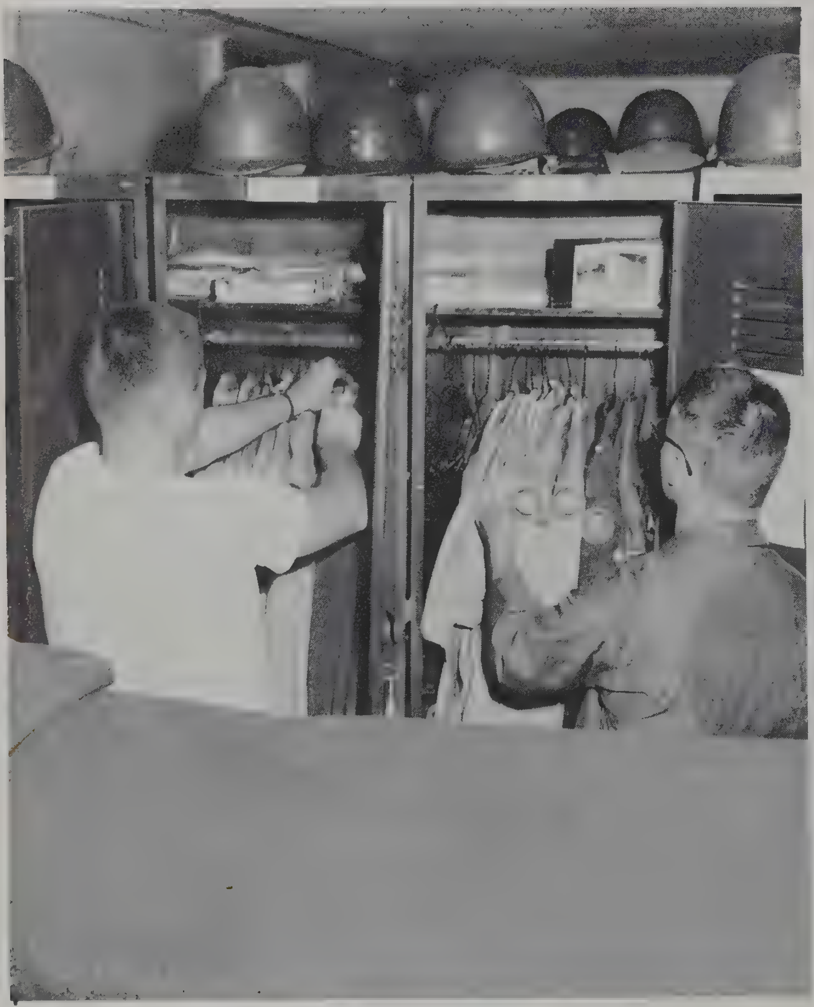


Blood Pressure Check



Eye Examination

Entering the clothing warehouse in "civvies"

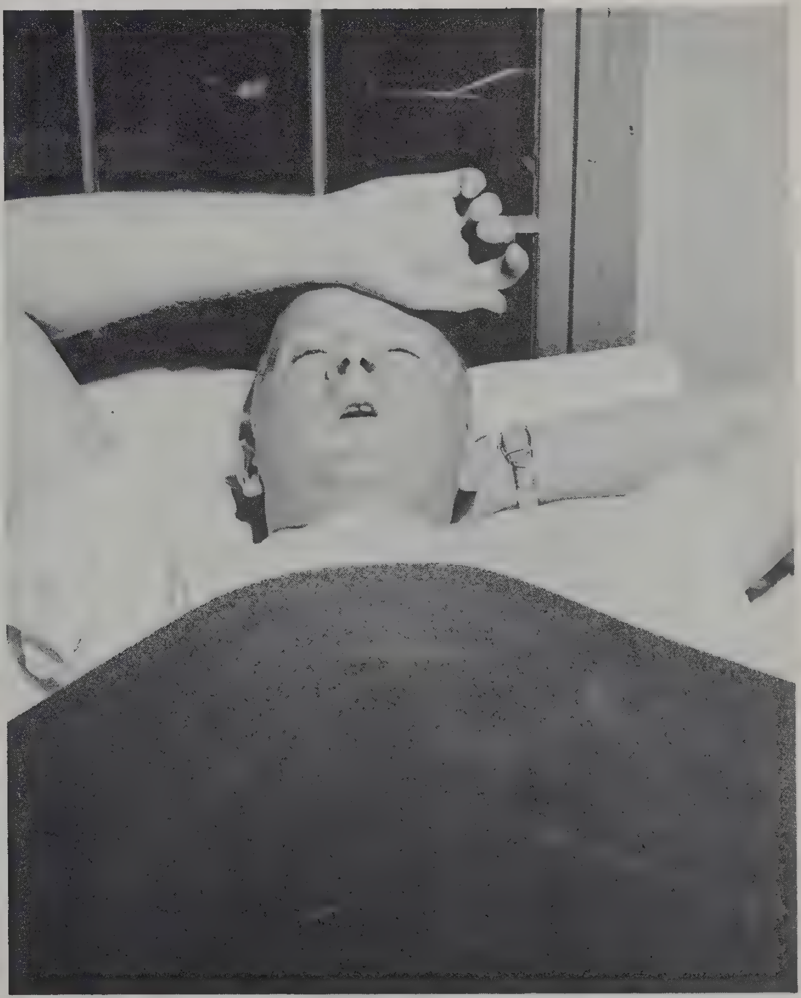


Wall locker SOP

Barracks Orderly

Leaving warehouse in first set of "fatigues"

Foot Locker SOP

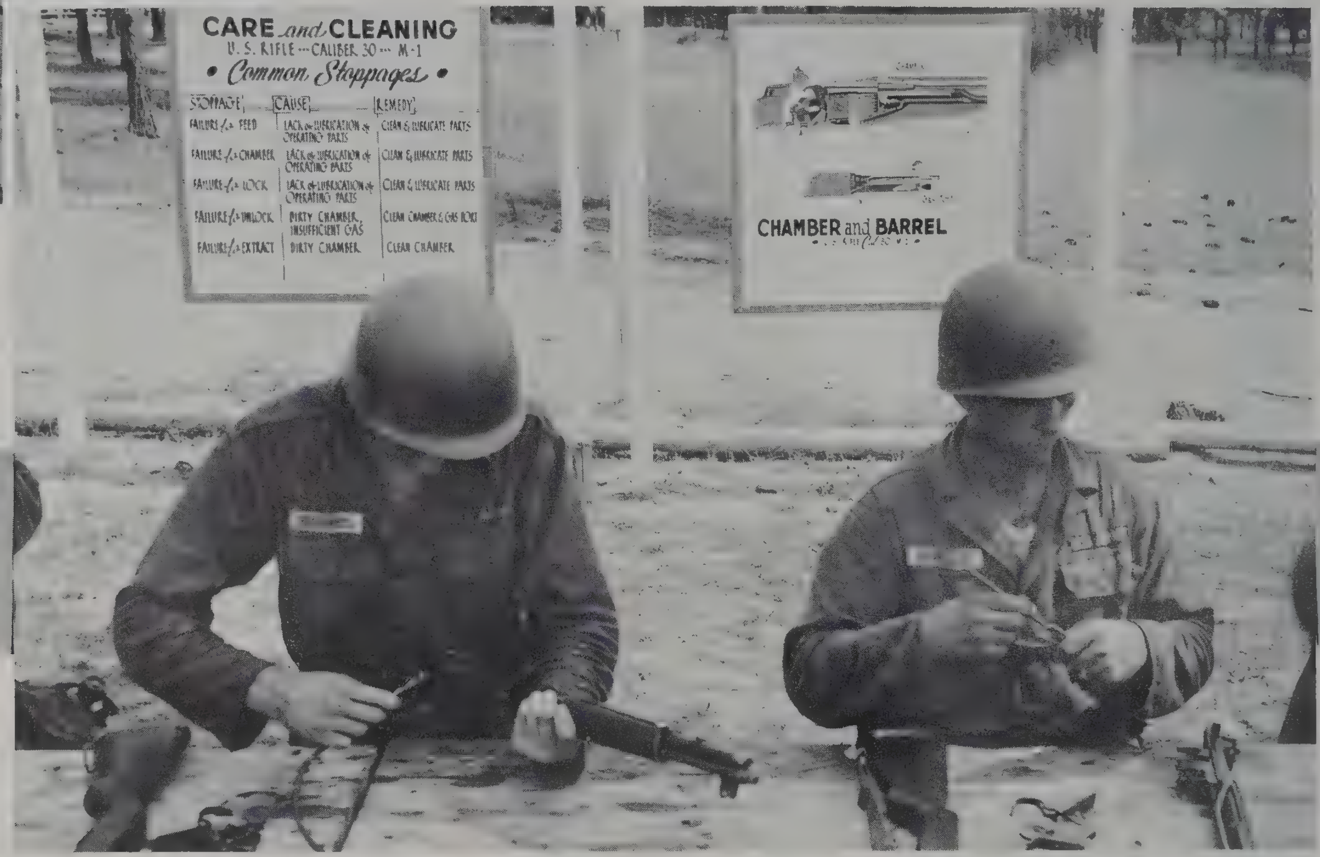


"Lights Out"

CLEANING WEAPONS

A dirty rifle may fail to operate. A useless weapon may cost a useful life. Trainees learn to keep their weapons spotlessly clean, properly oiled and in perfect working condition.

Cleaning our rifles



CARE and CLEANING
U. S. RIFLE --- CALIBER 30 --- M-1
• Common Stoppages •

STOPPAGE	CAUSE	REMEDY
FAILURE to FEED	LACK of LUBRICATION of OPERATING PARTS	CLEAN & LUBRICATE PARTS
FAILURE to CHAMBER	LACK of LUBRICATION of OPERATING PARTS	CLEAN & LUBRICATE PARTS
FAILURE to LOCK	LACK of LUBRICATION of OPERATING PARTS	CLEAN & LUBRICATE PARTS
FAILURE to UNLOCK	DIRTY CHAMBER, INSUFFICIENT GAS	CLEAN CHAMBER & GAS PORT
FAILURE to EXTRACT	DIRTY CHAMBER	CLEAN CHAMBER

CHAMBER and BARREL

MESS HALL

Like most families, a training company does its own housekeeping. Each trainee performs an equal share of the necessary chores. "I guess Mom worked harder than I thought" is a frequent trainee response after the first day of Kitchen Police.

Pots and pans—kitchen police

WATER
HOT TEA
EXI

GUARD DUTY

Demonstration of an inspection of the guard

The Guard relief

Changing the Guard

Trainees are taught that guard duty is one of the gravest responsibilities which the individual soldier must bear. In combat, human lives are the treasure which a sentry protects. Failure to perform guard duty correctly, the new soldier learns, is a most serious military offense.

Inspection in the field

INSPECTIONS

"A place for everything, and everything in its place." Inspections test a trainee's ability to follow directions to the last small detail. Of minor significance in arranging the contents of a foot locker, this discipline saves lives and wins battles when obedience to orders is involved.

Barracks inspection

Rifle inspection

Demonstration

Parade Rest

DISMOUNTED DRILL

Military drill teaches the recruit many things—teamwork, alertness, discipline, coordination, precision. Moreover, it is symbolic of the military profession and pride in the uniform.

Port Arms

Right Shoulder Arms

Rifle Salute

Present Arms

Column Left

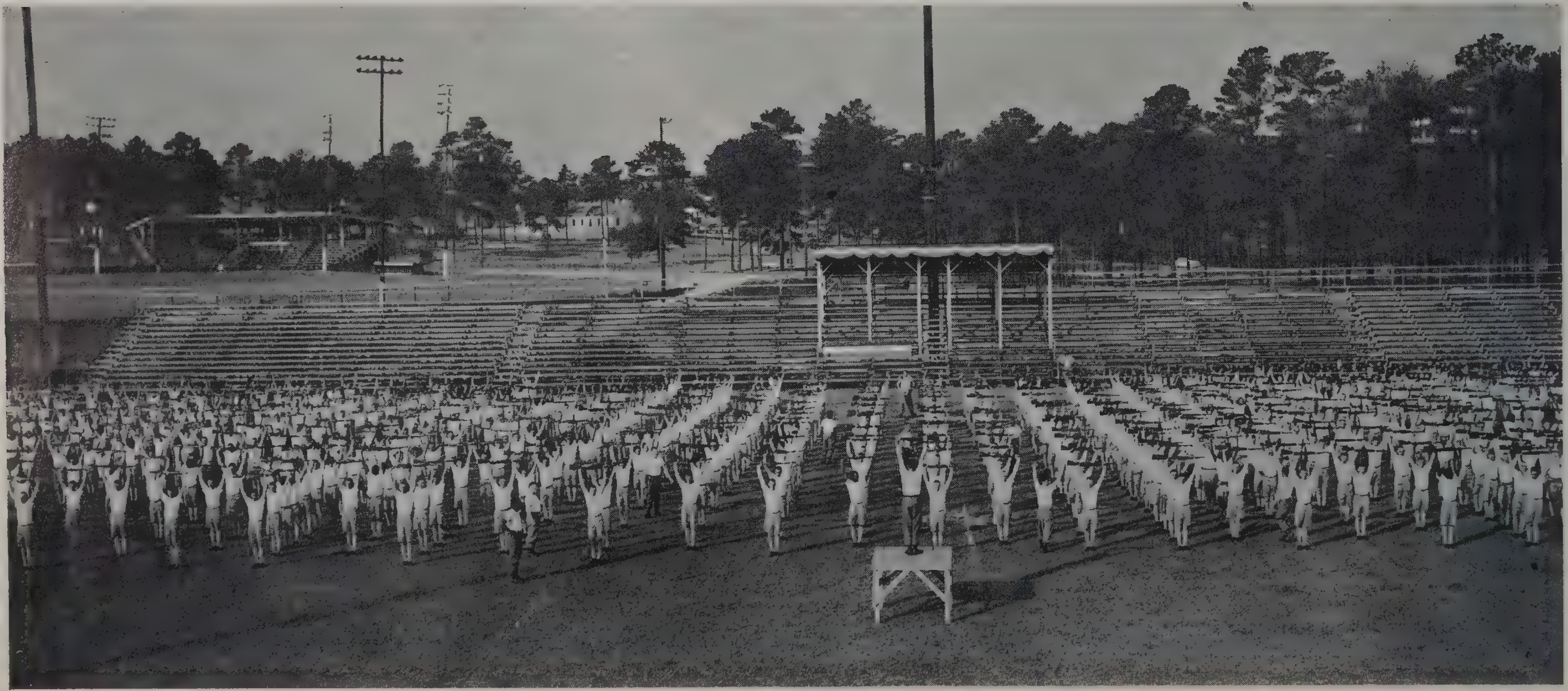
PHYSICAL TRAINING

Like military drill, physical training promotes teamwork, alertness, precision. At the same time it conditions the body for the rigorous outdoor life of soldiering.

Forming for P. T.

The Squat Bender

The high jumper



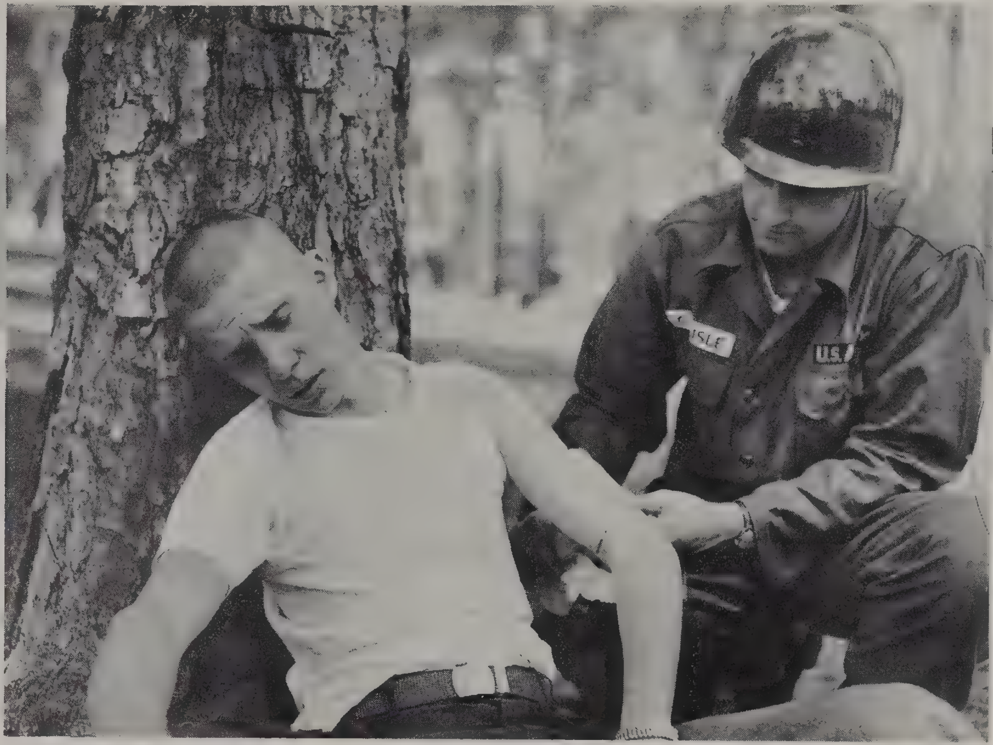
Mass calisthenics

Treatment for broken arm

Treating Chest Wound

FIRST AID

Despite major improvements in medical service, a soldier's life may depend on the prompt administering of first-aid. Thus each trainee, by both lecture and practical work, is taught the life-saving technique of first aid.



Treating flesh wound

Prevention of shock

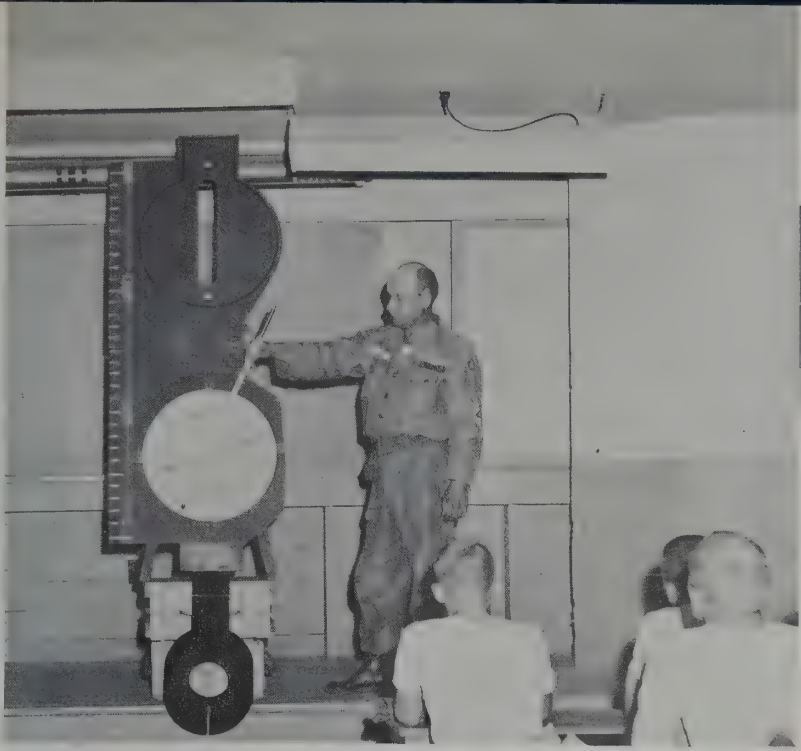
FIELD SANITATION

Living out in the field is not difficult, provided you know how. The Army teaches the trainee tricks gathered from years of first-hand experience.

Water purification

Water Purification Instruction

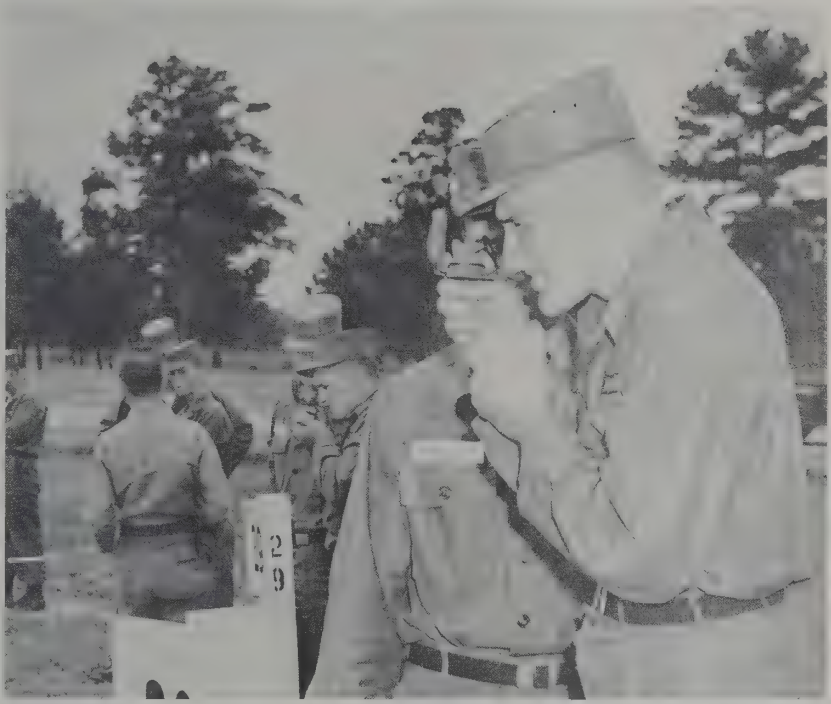
Use of Immersion Heaters.



Make up of the Compass

LAND NAVIGATION

Training in land navigation is designed to give the soldier a generalized knowledge of the map and lensatic compass and thereby increase his self reliance on the expected pentomic battle field when fighting with widely dispersed units of small size. The trainee learns how to navigate over unfamiliar land by using the compass and maps in both daylight and darkness. A thorough working knowledge of the compass and maps is essential to the modern soldier. Learning to use them correctly not only saves lives in the battle zone . . . it contributes to the overall effectiveness of the individual Infantryman.



Compass Circle

Map Reading

Compass Course

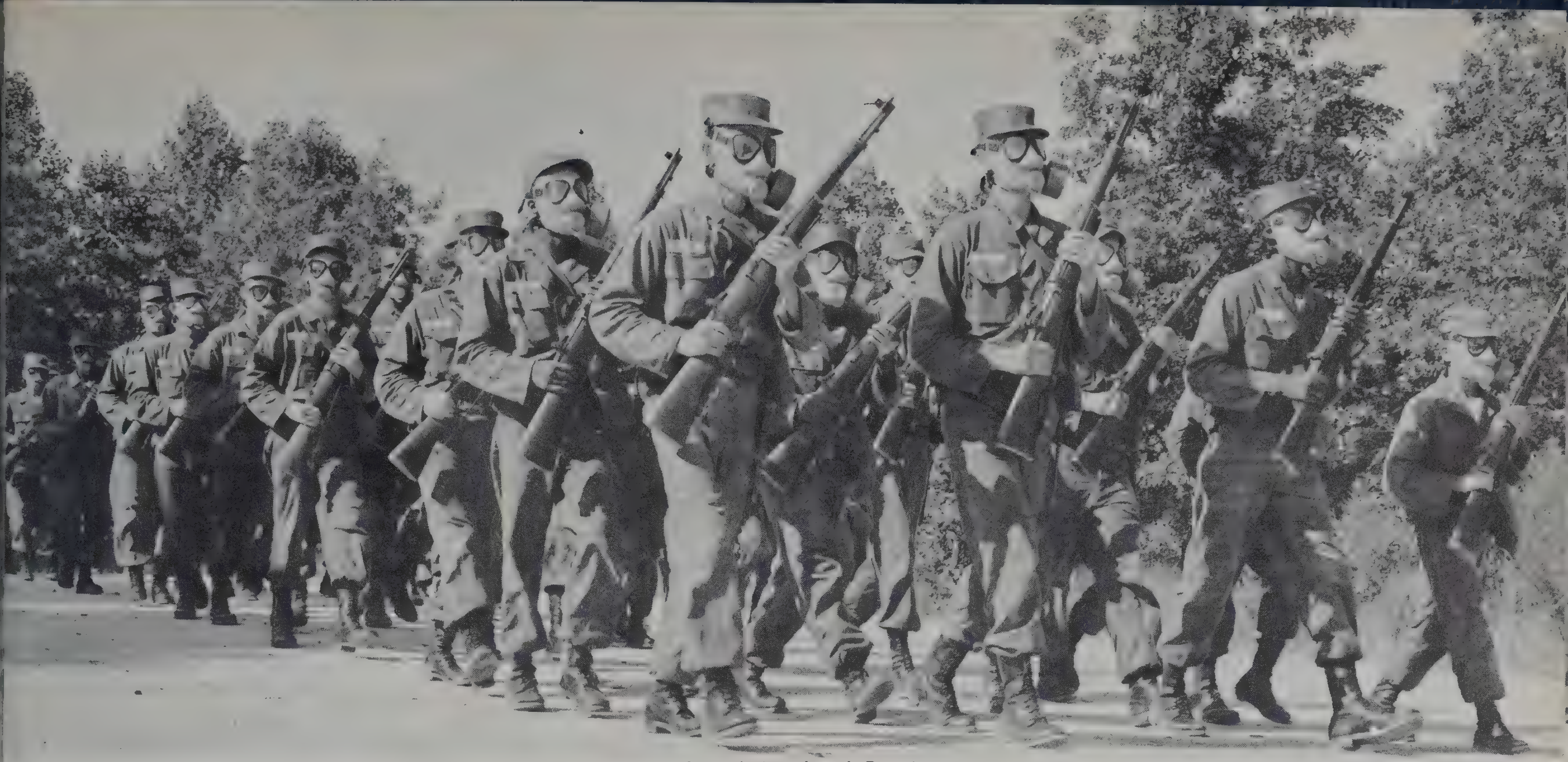
Trainees Wearing Gas Masks

Masks Must Fit Correctly

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL

The primary defense against a chemical attack is the gas mask. As perfect as years of research can make it, the mask must fit the wearer snugly to insure maximum protection against a crippling or deadly gas.

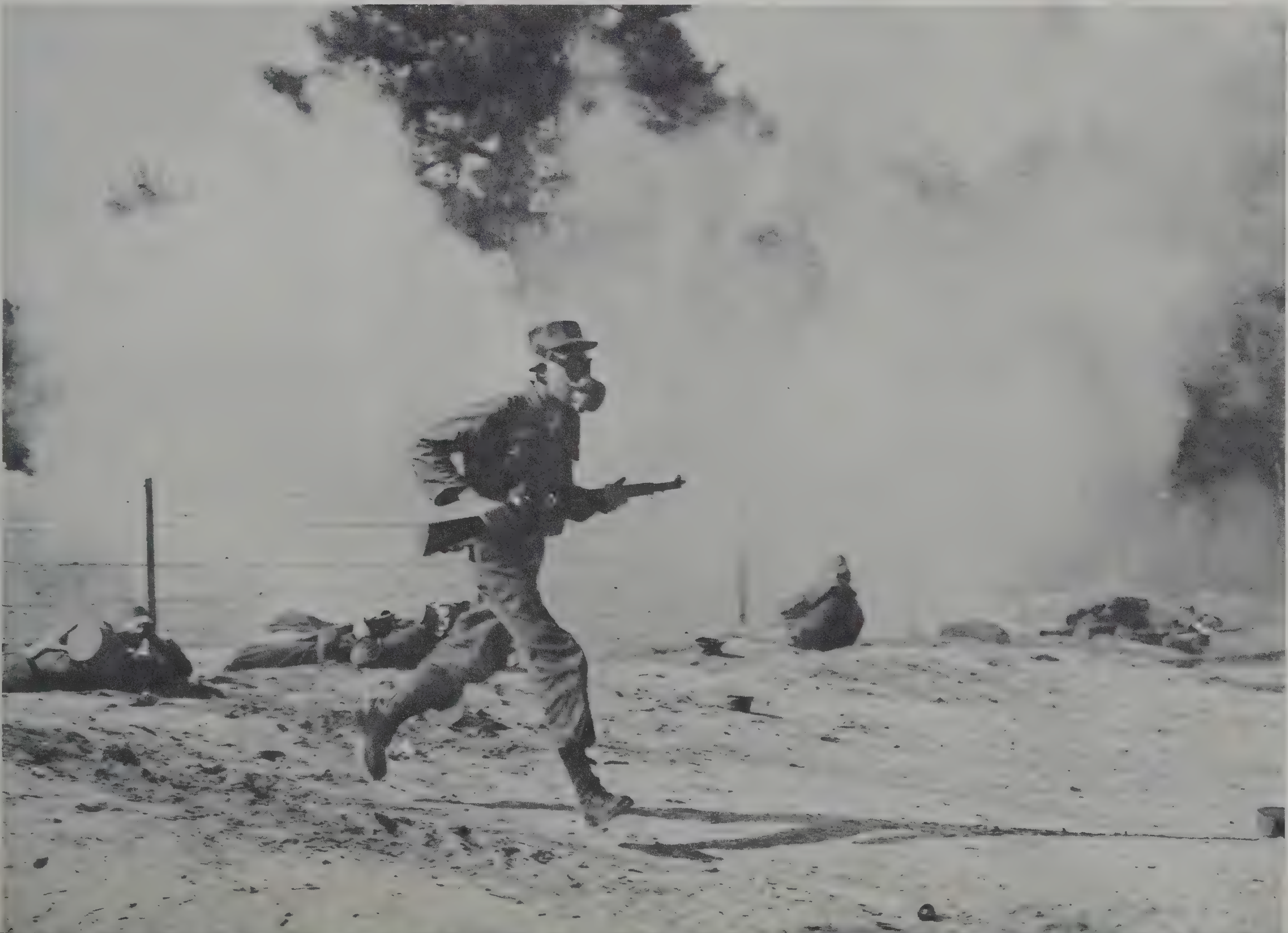
"Tear" Gas Chamber Gives Confidence in the Mask



Moving Through Simulated Gas Area

AND RADIOLOGICAL WARFARE

Practice Assault Through Gas and Barbed Wire



DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY OF THE RIFLE

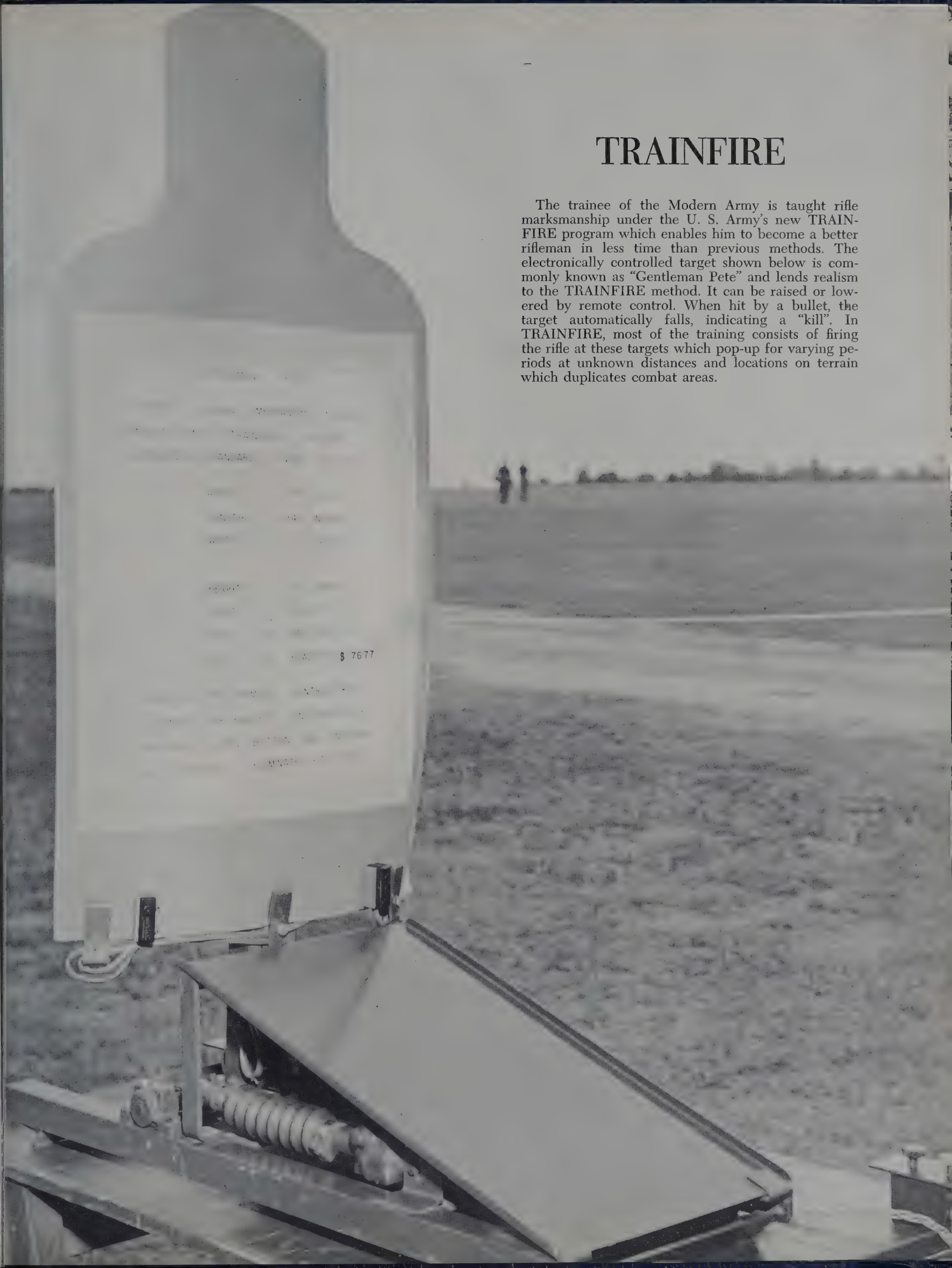
The soldier is taught the assembly and disassembly of his rifle; its functions; and how to care for it and clean it. He is shown some of the factors of its operation, and learns something about the history of the combat rifleman.

SMITH & WESSON
U.S. ARMY

EXTRACTOR
REAR SIGHT

TRAINFIRE

The trainee of the Modern Army is taught rifle marksmanship under the U. S. Army's new TRAINFIRE program which enables him to become a better rifleman in less time than previous methods. The electronically controlled target shown below is commonly known as "Gentleman Pete" and lends realism to the TRAINFIRE method. It can be raised or lowered by remote control. When hit by a bullet, the target automatically falls, indicating a "kill". In TRAINFIRE, most of the training consists of firing the rifle at these targets which pop-up for varying periods at unknown distances and locations on terrain which duplicates combat areas.



TRAINFIRE

The Coach and Pupil Method

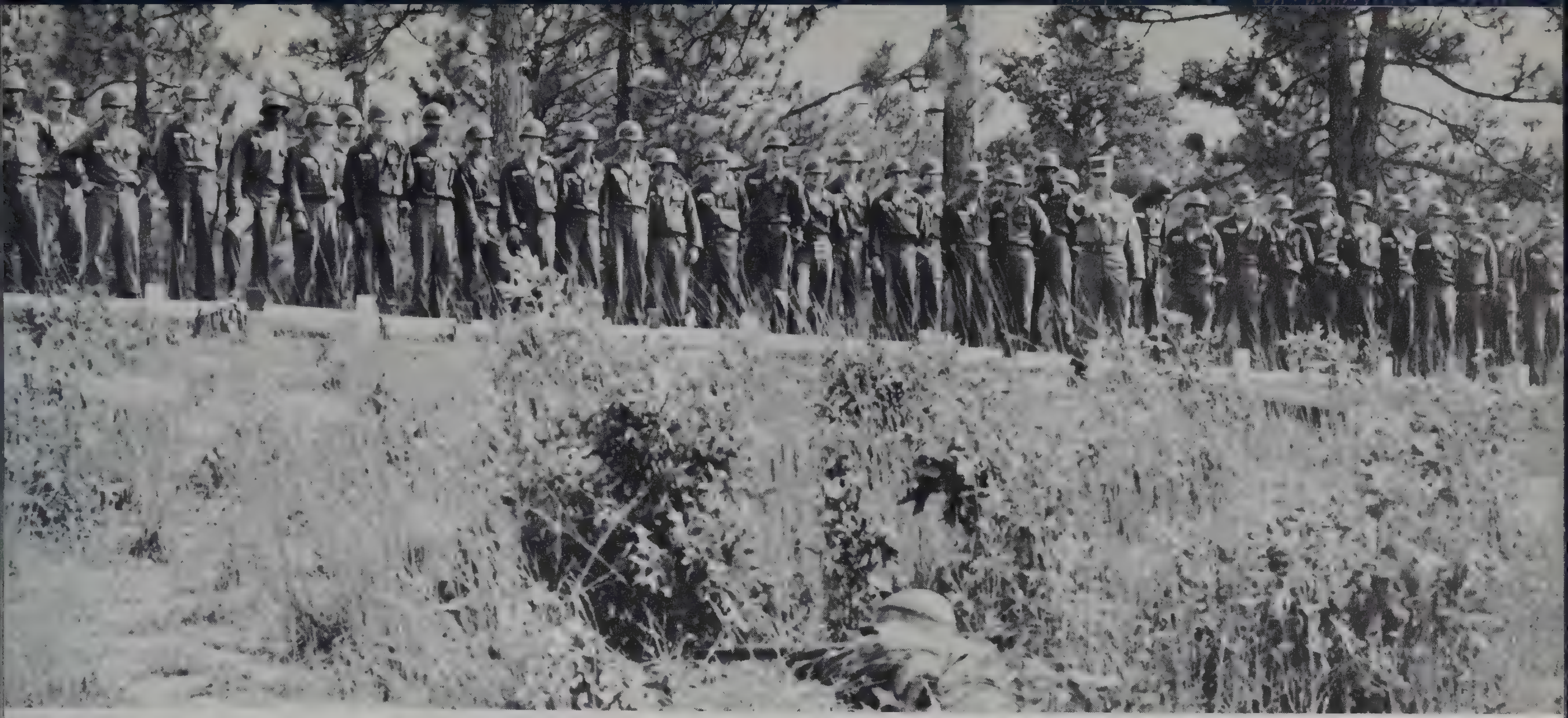
Demonstrating the prone position

"This is a Nice Group"

25 METER RANGE

Beginning his individual training in rifle marksmanship, the new soldier becomes acquainted with his weapon and its firing characteristics on a 25 meter range. This "familiarization" between man and gun, like nearly all other instruction under the Trainfire system, involves actual firing of the rifle rather than prolonged practice sessions without ammunition, characteristic of the old rifle marksmanship training.

The Firing Line

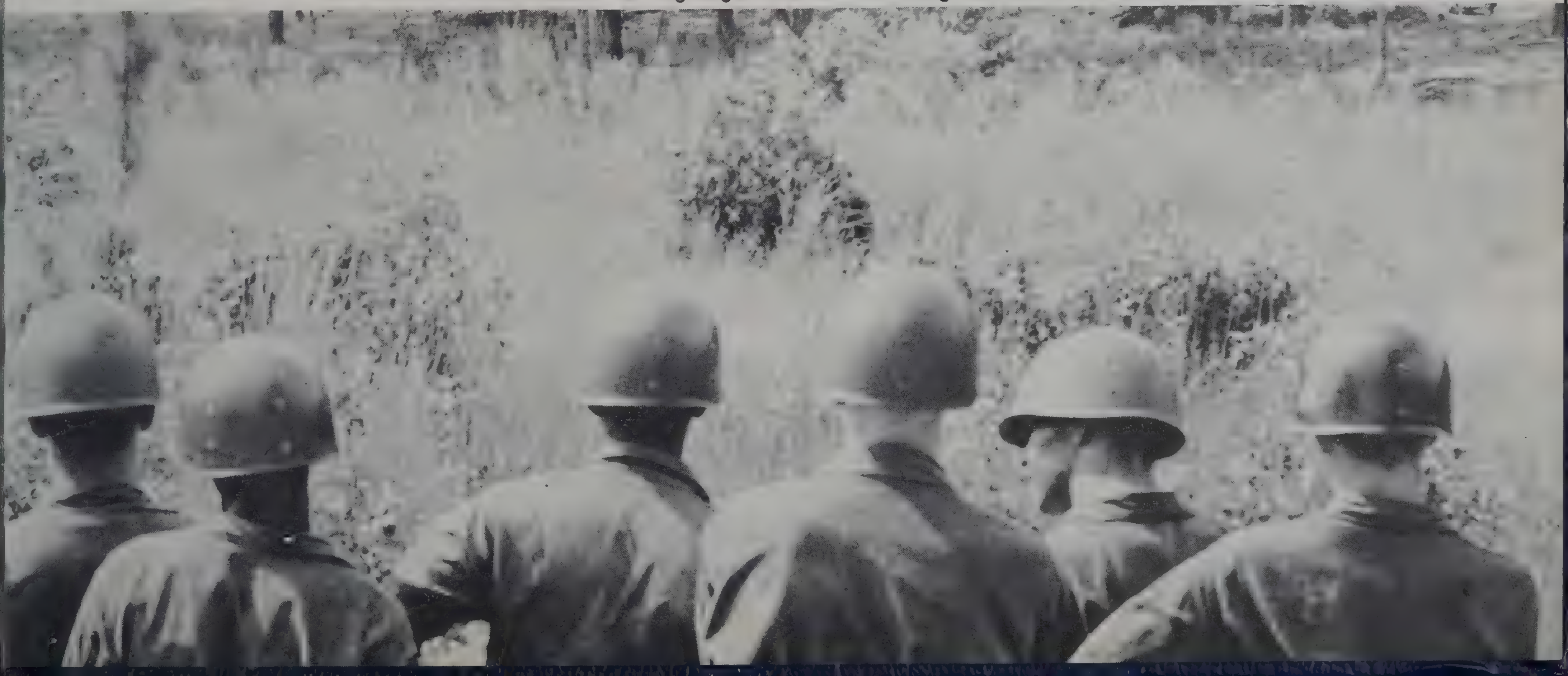


Even at close range, the prone target is difficult to detect

TARGET DETECTION

Estimation of range, and detecting and marking single and multiple moving targets are vital to the combat rifleman. To teach this, practice is given in detection through movement, sound, and engagement of firing and moving targets. For range estimation, personnel are used, to teach the art of distinguishing between humans and inanimate objects that may be on a battlefield.

Detection of a kneeling target (see enlargement below)



The kneeling target blends in with foliage

Sustained Fire

TRAINFIRE

FIELD FIRING

First contact with the "Punchy Pete," the pop-up target, is made here. Targets pop up at distances from 75 to 350 meters. Here the trainee gets his first experience in firing clips of ammunition. Each target is a surprise target, and while firing, the trainee receives more practice in target detection.

Target under fire

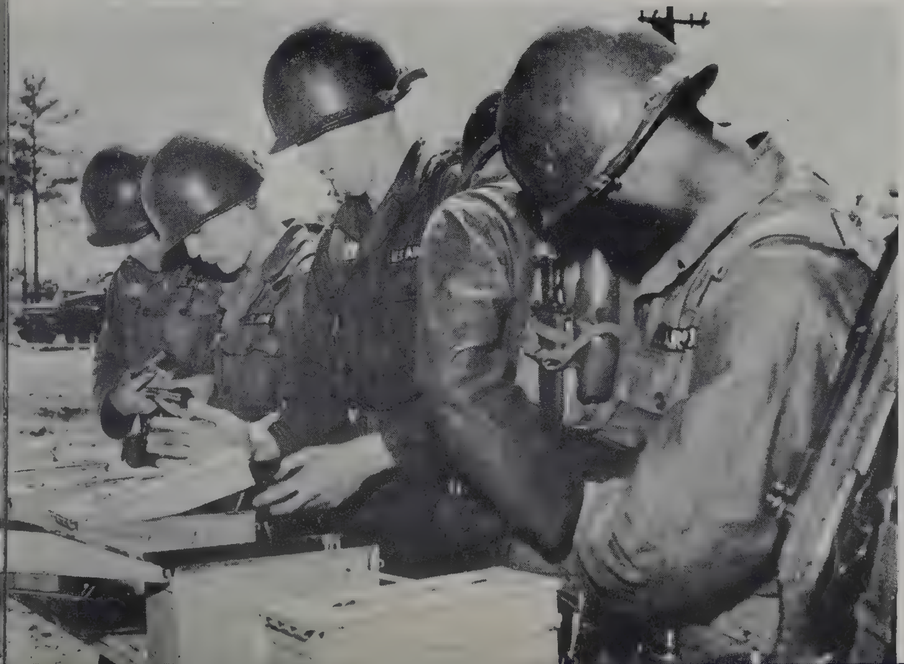
Loading clips

RECORD FIRING

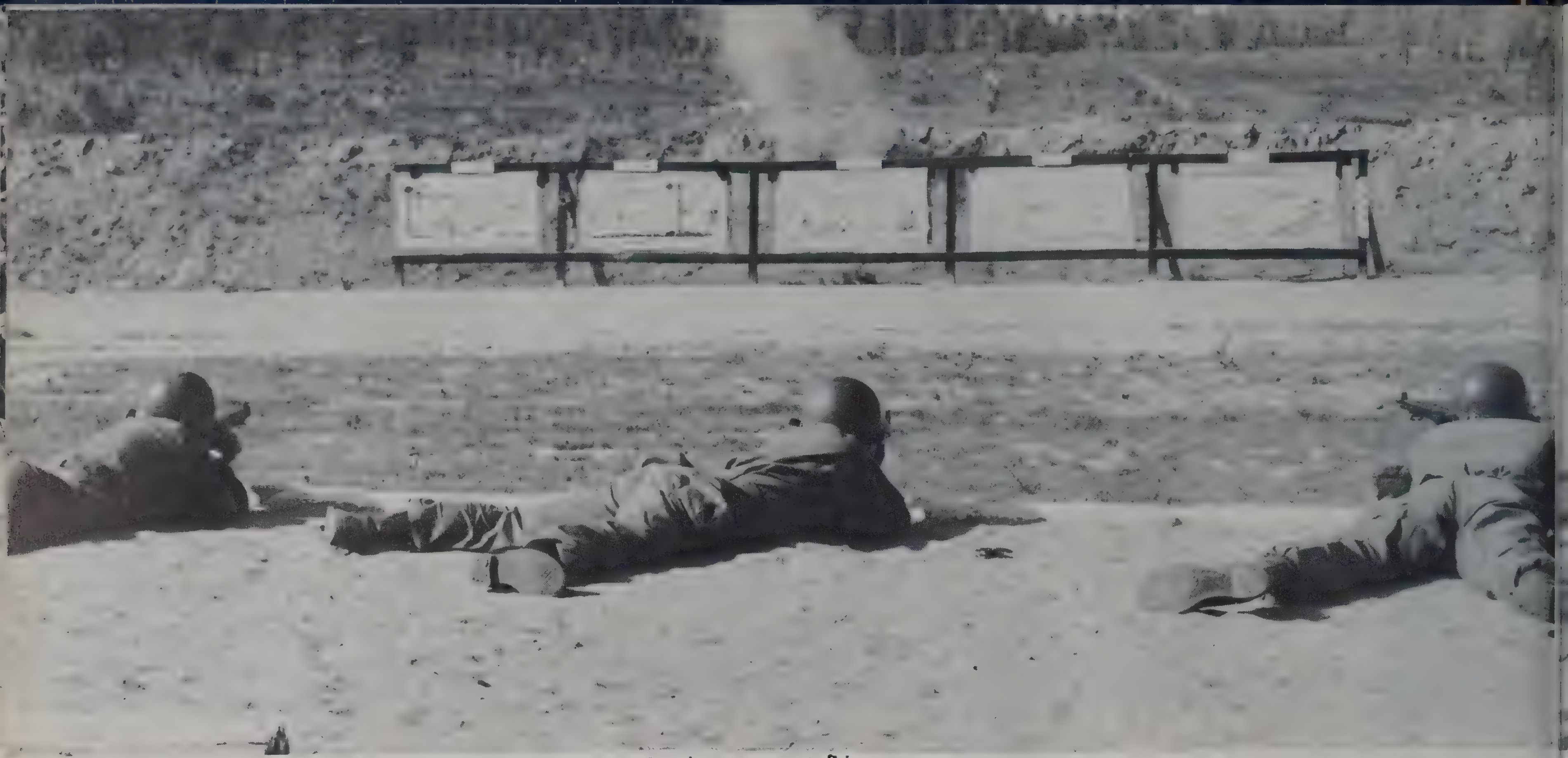
Finally, the big day arrives—record firing. Targets, camouflaged, in no definite order, pop up at from 75 to 350 meters. There are 112, and to fire expert, the trainee must hit 68. This tests the soldier's ability to detect and hit single, combat-type targets in natural surroundings at unknown ranges, and estimate range to single, stationary battlefield targets.

Watching for a target

Drawing ammunition



The foxhole position



Landscape target firing

TECHNIQUE OF RIFLE FIRE

Trainees learn the proper method of working in a squad to cover varying targets and sections of enemy territory with an effective field of fire. They are taught battlefield target designation with emphasis on directing fire on an area even though no definite targets are visible. After conducting assault fire on unseen targets, the trainee moves to the simulated enemy area and observes the effect of his rifle fire. This instruction is directed toward convincing the soldier that he should fire into areas occupied by the enemy even though no targets are visible. The trainee is impressed with the logic that he is less likely to be shot at when the enemy is pinned down.

Fire distribution

Demonstration

Firing at enemy patrol

Firing line

Firing at enemy column

Preparing to move out

Going through close combat

Bayonet assault

CLOSE COMBAT COURSE

Critique

WERE YOU AGGRESSIVE
WAS TEAMWORK USED
CLOSE COMBAT
POSSIBLE 400 AVERAGE 275
HIGH COMPANY

On the move downrange

Firing from cover

Trainees learn the methods of movement through broken terrain and over obstacles. Close combat training stresses quick and accurate use of appropriate weapons against surprise targets by the soldier as a member of a team. Aggressiveness, speed, teamwork, covering fire, and prevention of surprise is emphasized in this phase of tactical training. Simulated scenes, noise, and odors of the battle area lend realism to the strenuous close combat course.

Disposing of a similated enemy bunker

Taking the kneeling position for downrange fire

Preparing to cross an obstacle

Under the wire

Crawling the course

INFILTRATION COURSE

Inching forward on your stomach with machine-gun bullets shooting three feet overhead is not the most pleasant experience in the world but it's real and it's educational. On the infiltration course trainees learn to keep their heads down and learn not to panic when the first terrifying sound of battle explodes around them.

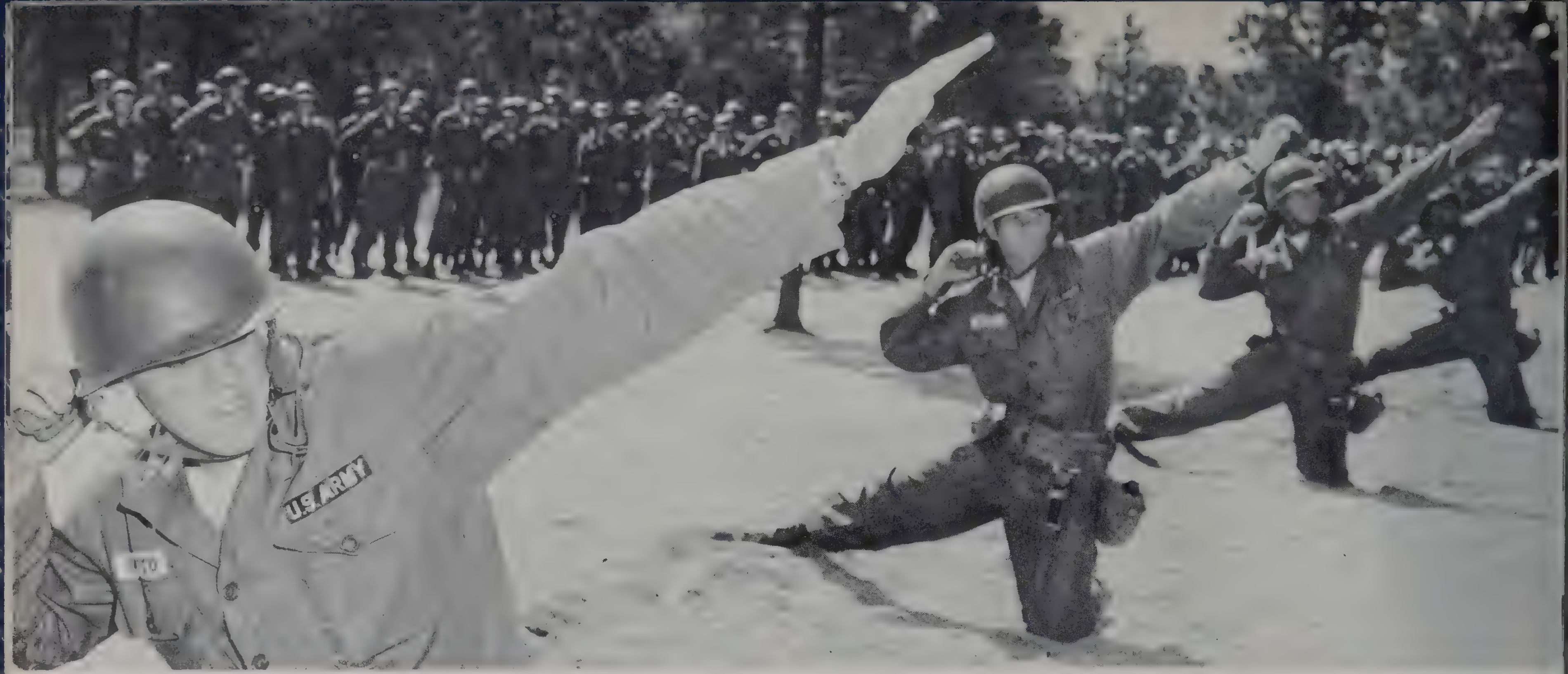
Machine-gun and demolition pit in action

Heads down and keep moving

Bayonet assault

Over low obstacle

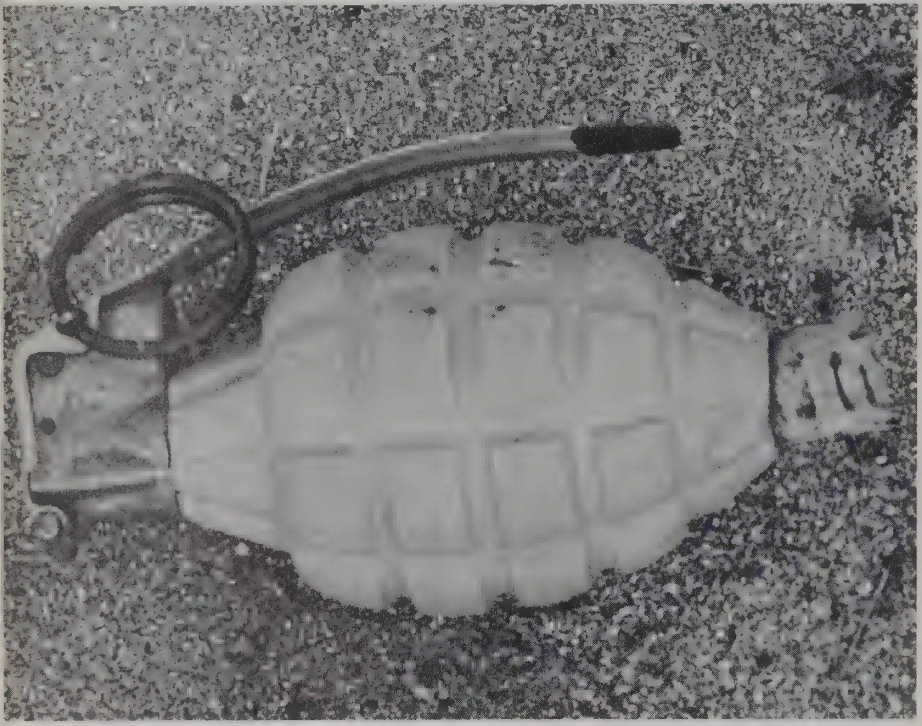
Ready to move out



Throwing from a kneeling position

THE HAND GRENADE

The hand grenade is a versatile and dependable weapon—especially at close range. Trainees receive careful instruction and practice until proficient.



Practice Grenade

Throwing from a standing position

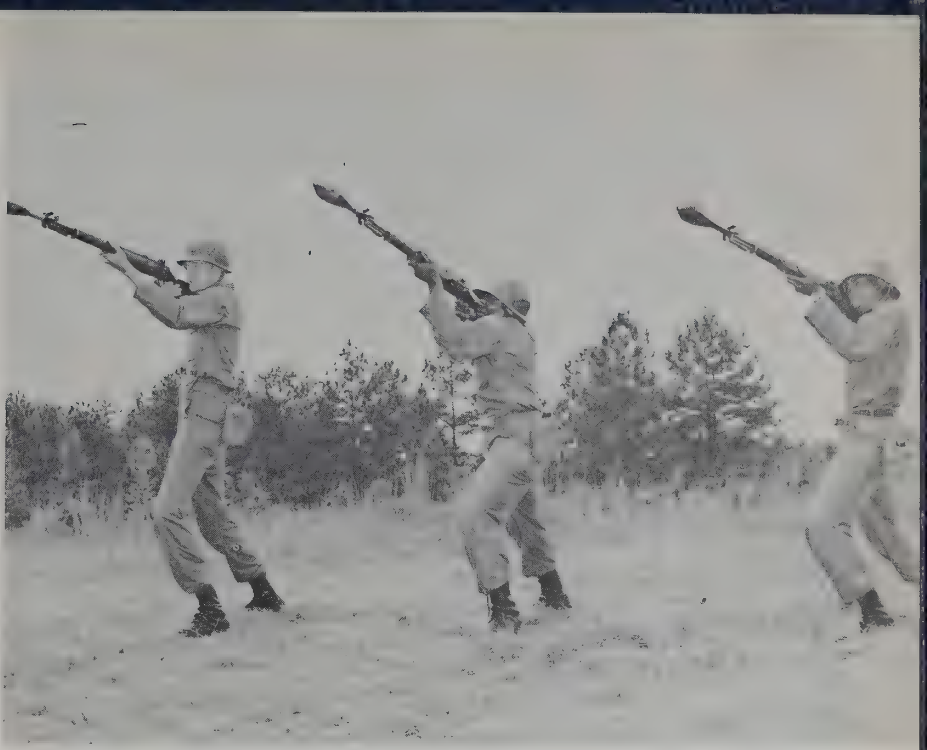
Hand grenade throwing

Ammo point

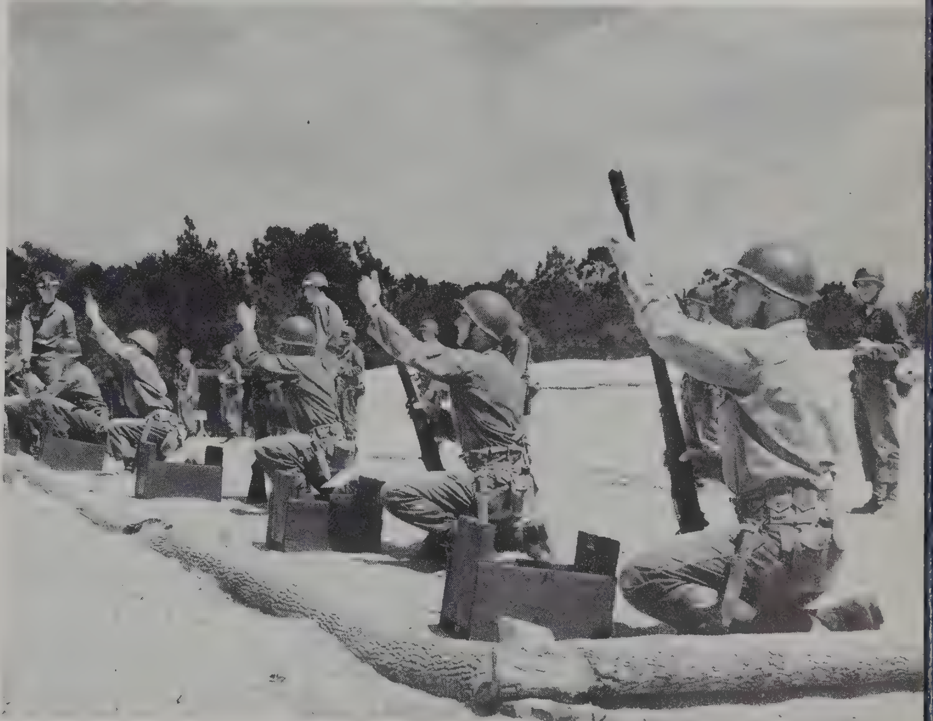
THE RIFLE GRENADE

The fragmentation and high-explosive type rifle grenade provide the infantryman with another potent weapon of high-angle fire. The anti-tank rifle grenade supplements the soldier's flat trajectory fire, since it can be used defensively against armor and offensively against pillboxes and bunkers.

High angle fire



Firing rifle grenade from a standing position



Seating rifle grenade on launcher

Dry fire on grenade range

Strengthening the stomach muscles

Jump and roll

CONFIDENCE COURSE

Endurance, agility and coordination combine to give the soldier confidence in his physical prowess. The confidence course is devised with this end in view. Soldiers must be well conditioned—and tough.

Stepping lively

Tarzan

Balance

Up and over

Rope climbing

ONE NATION
UNDER GOD

CHARACTER GUIDANCE

From the first series of lectures he receives in the personnel center to the end of his Army career, Character Guidance is stressed as one of the trainees' most important topics of formal instruction. Lectures and personal counseling whether in the field or chapel, provide a strong moral base for the man's conduct in peacetime training or the hardships of combat.

Individual day Training class

Creeping and crawling

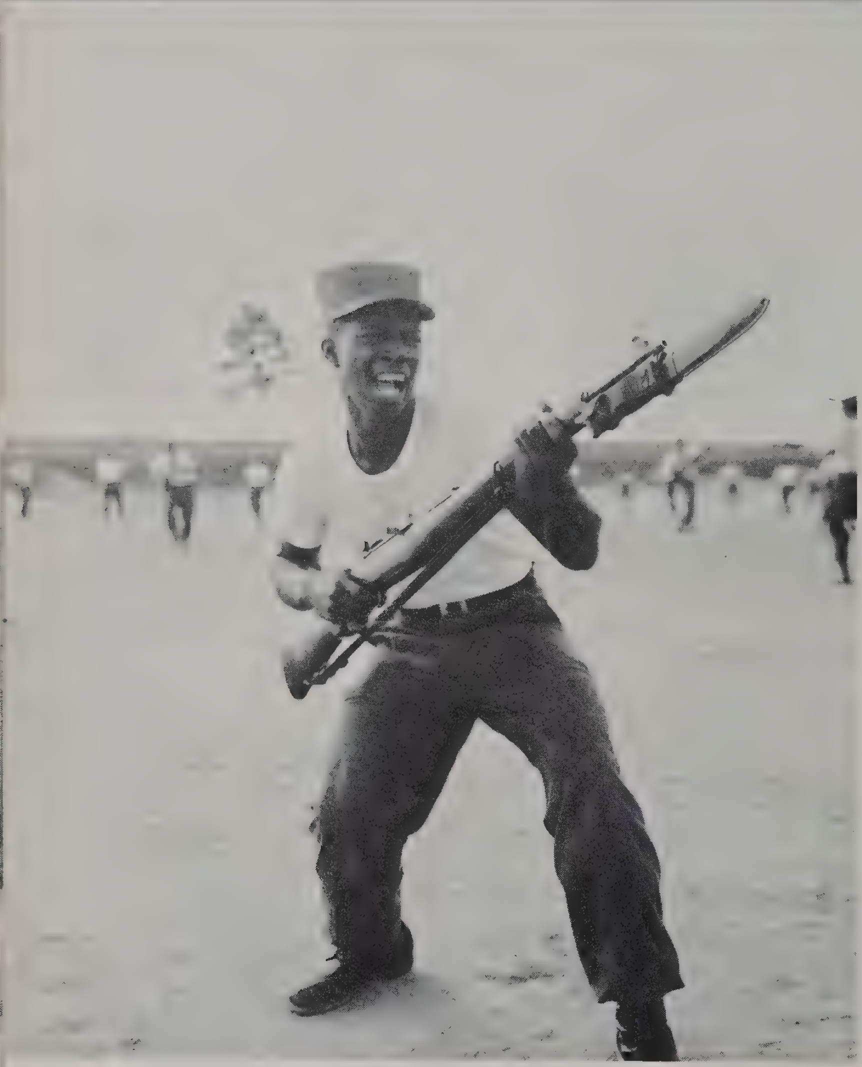
Under barbed wire

INDIVIDUAL DAY AND NIGHT TRAINING

The trainee learns the principles and techniques of day and night combat. This knowledge is applied in simulated tactical situations during daylight and darkness. Stealth and secrecy of movement are emphasized. He becomes familiar with formations, firing positions, security, and movement. He learns the methods of dress for day and night combat and how to take advantage of available camouflage and concealment. The proper use of his weapon in darkness is one of the main points of this training. Skills are developed which enable him to be an effective fighting man whether he is operating alone or with a group.

Cover and movement demonstration

Cover and movement



"On Guard!"

BAYONET AND HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT

Demonstrating a Position

Disarming the opponent

In war the tactical situation may call for the Infantryman to close with the enemy in bayonet or hand-to-hand combat. Learning to use the bayonet and his hands in offensive and defensive action is a highpoint of the trainee's Basic Combat Training. The development of a determined and aggressive spirit is an integral part of this instruction. Soldiers must have the confidence, courage, and ability to meet and overcome opponents at close range.

Off of His Feet . . .

. . . and in the Air

Blanket roll

The Combat Pack

CONDITIONING MARCHES AND BIVOUAC

Regardless of the type of conflict the future might hold, the Infantryman must be able to close with the enemy on the ground. Mechanization and nuclear developments have contributed to the effectiveness of our modern Army but nothing will ever replace the physically fit soldier who moves on foot into the midst of the enemy; to fight, to occupy, or to defend. Physical fitness of the combat soldier includes more than a sound body that is free of disease and defect. He must have strength, endurance, ability, and coordination. He must be able to exist in the field for ex-

Moving Out

This is the Infantry

tended periods of time with a minimum amount of shelter. During early weeks of training, the recruit participates in conditioning marches to nearby training areas. In the seventh week of training, he lives in the field under conditions similar to those in the forward areas of a battle zone. He moves over rough terrain on foot and in tactical vehicles while participating in numerous combat situations of a realistic nature. His boots lose their high shine. The straps of his combat pack dig into his shoulders. He begins to understand why the weight of his rifle is measured to the ounce instead of the nearest pound. Some of the training occurs during darkness but he is never too tired and it is never too dark to gather leaves or pine straw for an improvised mattress before he goes to sleep in a two-man shelter tent . . . tomorrow will be another hard day. Soldiers never forget their first week in the field.

Rifles Require Daily Cleaning

It was a hard day

RIFLE SQUAD TACTICAL TRAINING

Each man has a particular position

In defense positions

Combat formations

Receiving instructions for defense of position

Ordinarily, the squad is the smallest tactical element and each member of the squad must learn the fundamentals of ground warfare. Under simulated battle conditions, the trainee is schooled in the organization, composition, and combat formations of the Infantry rifle squad. This includes movement, signals, security, and principles of fire and movement in the attack, and employment in defense. He becomes familiar with sketch maps and antiguerilla patrol procedures. All subjects previously introduced are integrated into this training. As a functioning member of the squad, he learns to take an objective and hold it.

Covering fire

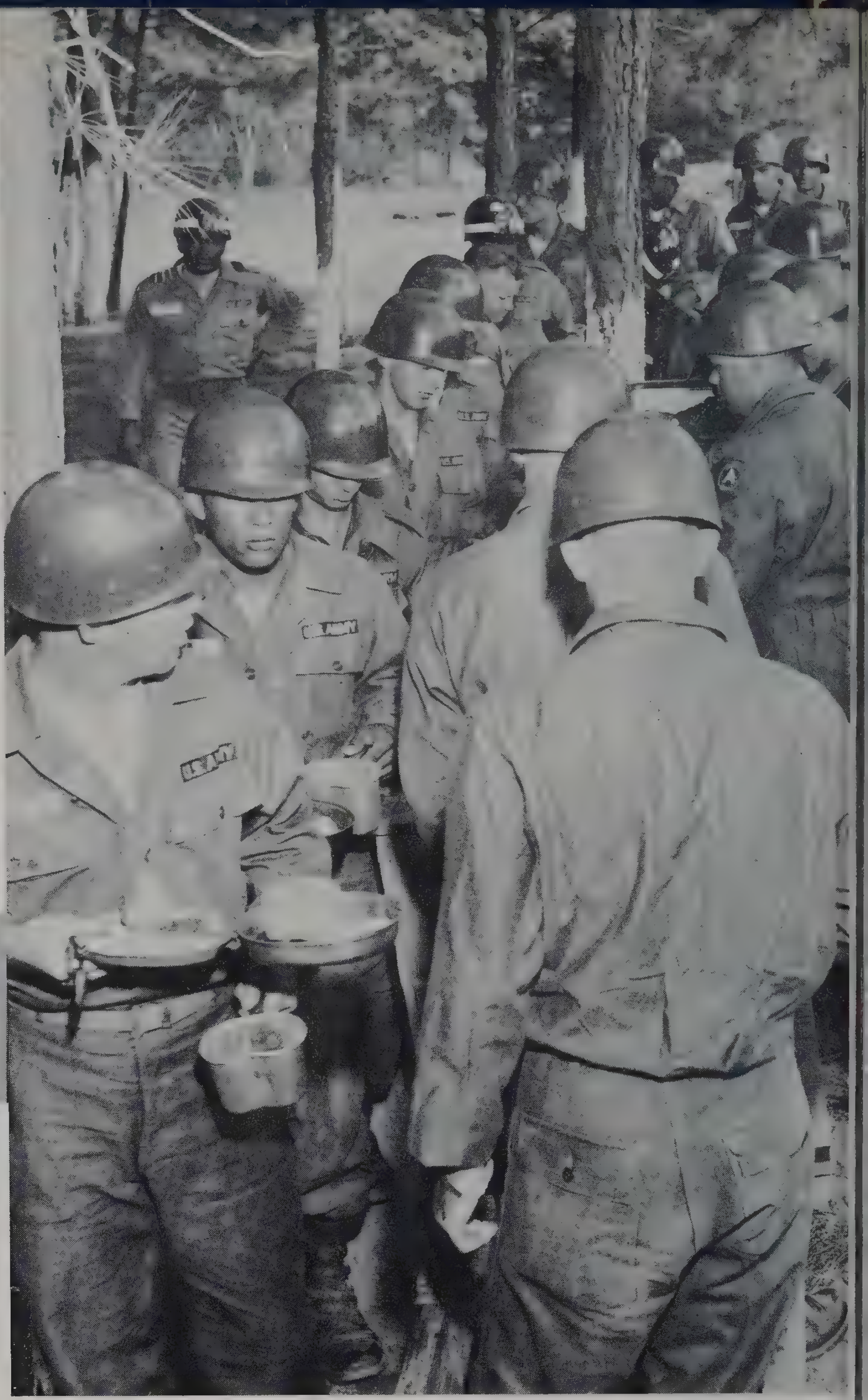
Fire "around the clock"

Attack formation

"That Tastes Good"

CHOW IN THE FIELD

The final phase of basic training is devoted to conditioning marches, battle training, and bivouac in the field. The trainee receives hot meals prepared in field kitchens and becomes familiar with the practical use of the field mess kit.



The "Chow" Line

Field Training Whets the Appetite

Push-ups

Pull-ups

P. T. TESTS

Toward the end of the first eight-weeks' training, soldiers must meet certain minimum standards of physical proficiency. In order to withstand the rigors of ground warfare, the infantryman must have endurance and determination, plus a well-conditioned body.

300-yard shuttle run

PROFICIENCY TESTS

In a word, proficiency tests determine whether the recruit has learned the fundamentals of the infantryman's trade. Tests are brief and to the point, covering all phases of basic combat training.

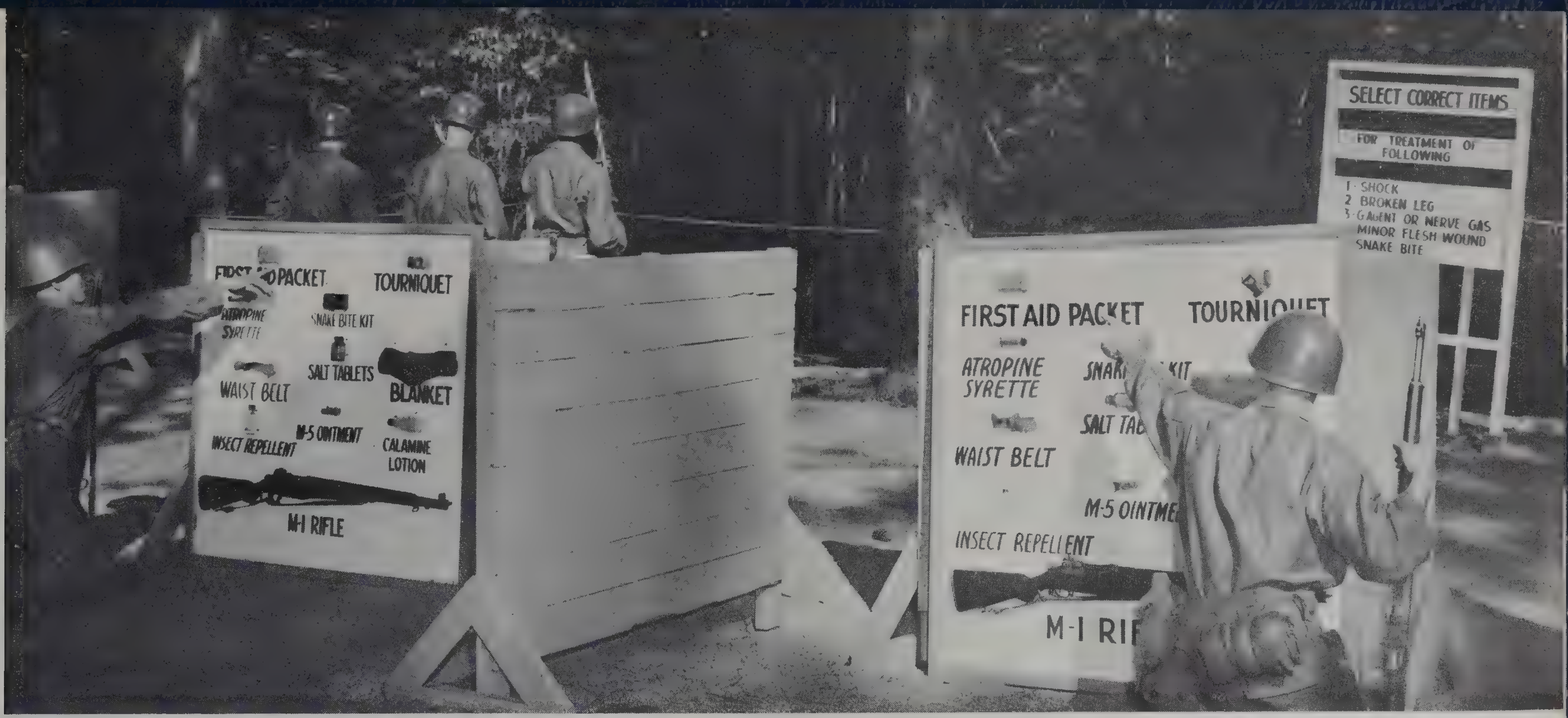
Squad formations

SPECIALIST-7
SPECIALIST-5
SERGEANT FIRST CLASS
STAFF SERGEANT

Learning rank designations

Hand grenade

M-1 assembly and disassembly


FIRST AID PACKET
TOURNIQUET
ATROPINE SYRETTE
SNAKE BITE KIT
SALT TABLETS
WAIST BELT
BLANKET
M-5 OINTMENT
INSECT REPELLENT
CALAMINE LOTION
M-I RIFLE
SELECT CORRECT ITEMS
FOR TREATMENT OF FOLLOWING
1- SHOCK
2 BROKEN LEG
3-G-AGENT OR NERVE GAS
MINOR FLESH WOUND
SNAKE BITE

First aid

Individual night Training

Correct positions firing behind trees and stumps

Positions when firing the rifle grenade

Presentation of the Colors

GRADUATION REVIEW

After the basic trainee's eight weeks of infantry training, he joins the rest of his battalion in the thrilling graduation exercises held at Hilton Field. The formation, about 1,000 troops strong, passes in review for the commanding general after the presentation of awards to the outstanding trainee of each company.

Passing in Review

UNITED STATES ARMY
INFANTRY TRAINING CENTER
FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Eyes Right

UNITED STATES ARMY
INFANTRY TRAINING CENTER
FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Salute to the Colors

Part of the Weapons and Equipment Display

Trainees and Guests Having Refreshments in Company Dining Hall

OPEN HOUSE

Trainee Introduces His Parents to the First Sergeant Inside A Company Day Room

Trainee Shows His Relatives the Company Bulletin Board

Visitors are welcome at Fort Jackson at anytime. To derive maximum benefit from their visits, relatives and friends of the trainee are especially invited to attend the graduation ceremonies which take place on Friday of the last week of training. Accommodations are available in the Post Guests Houses as well as in nearby Columbia. A Graduation Review is held with seating space available for guests. After the review, visitors have the opportunity to see a display of weapons and equipment from a rifle to a complete field kitchen. This is followed immediately by an "Open House" in each trainee's company area. Refreshments are served in the company dining hall, visitors meet the officers and non-commissioned officers of the training cadre and the fellow members of the trainee. They are escorted through one of the barracks and the company "Day Room". This allows the guest an excellent opportunity to visit Fort Jackson and obtain a first hand view of the trainee's environment.

"This Cot has too Many Wrinkles"

"This is the Way our Footlockers are Arranged"

SPORTS

Boxing

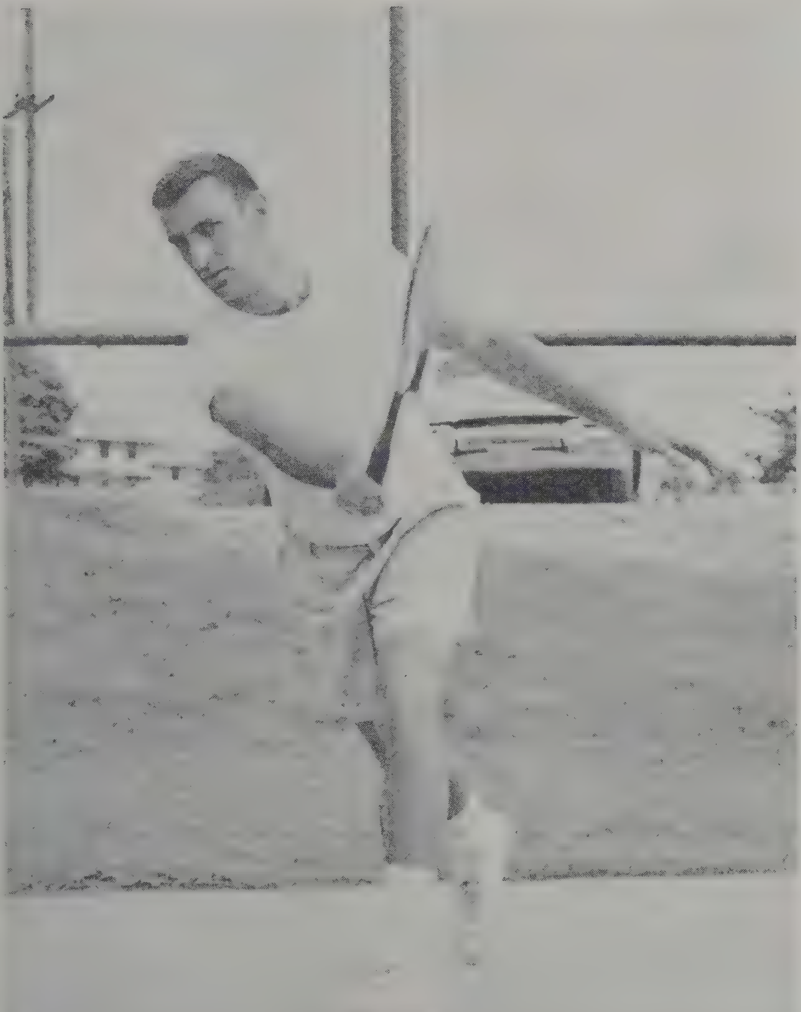
Track

Soldiers are traditionally good athletes. Softball, volleyball, basketball, swimming, boxing, tennis and track—all are popular sports in the Army.

Basketball

Baseball

Swimming



Tennis

Volleyball

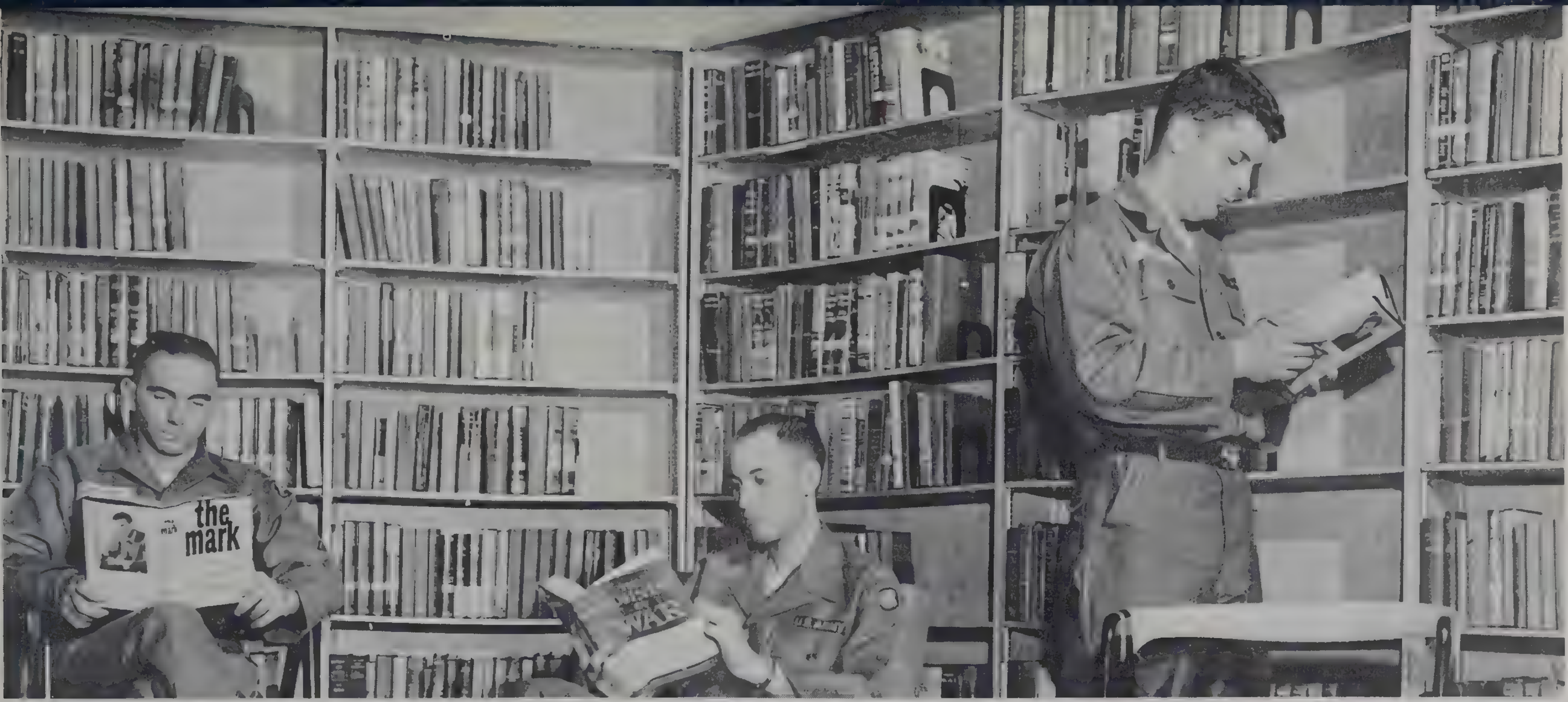
Swimming Pool

Bass from one of the lakes

LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Various spare time activities of interest to the trainee range from a 300-yard golf practice tee to an automotive repair shop where the trainee may repair his own car. Practicing hobbies such as photography and furniture refinishing also occupy much leisure time. For the outdoor type, there's swimming pools and fishing lakes as well as the recreation fields.

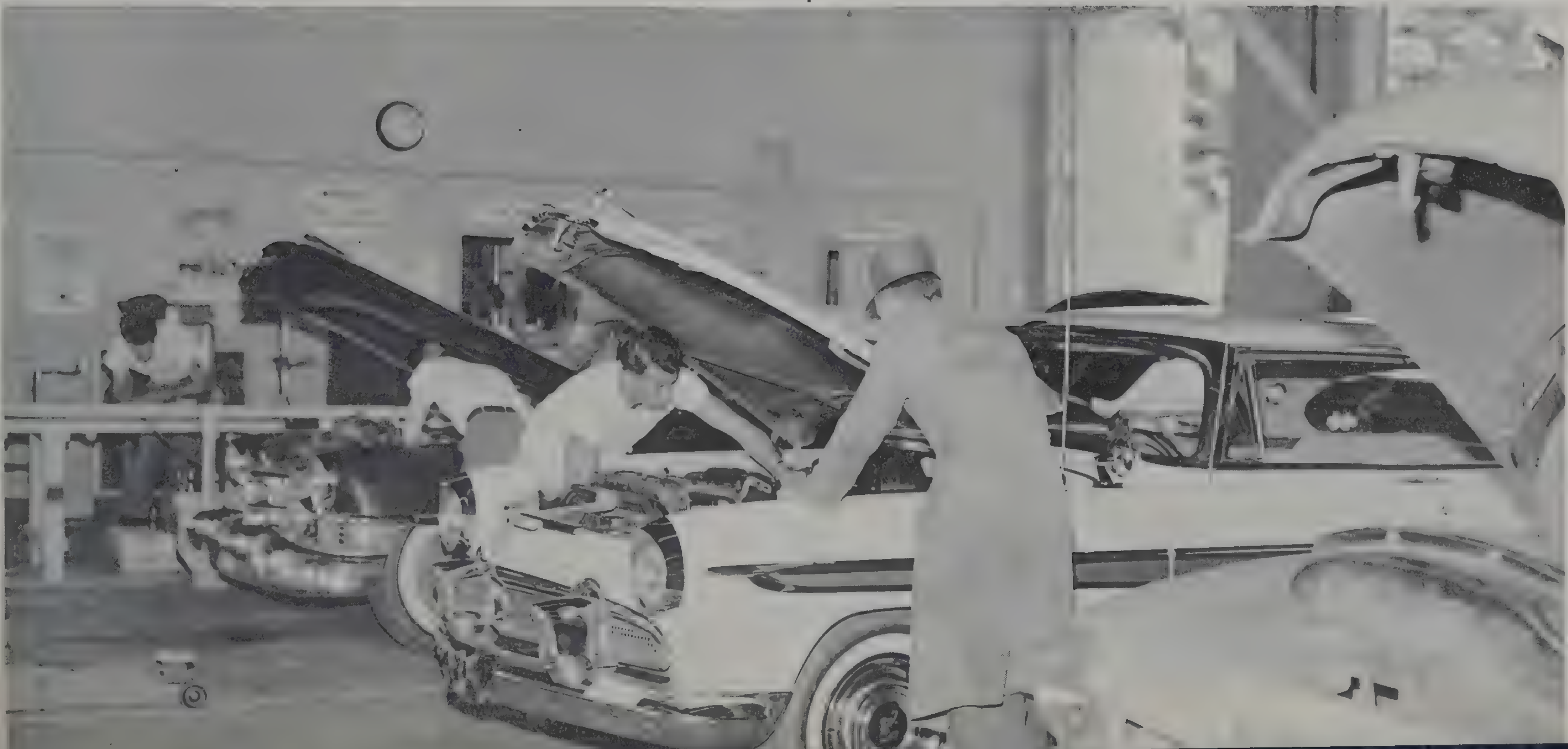
A game of pool at the Service Club



Post Library

Furniture Repair

"Tune-up"



OFF-DUTY HOURS

Sight-Seeing

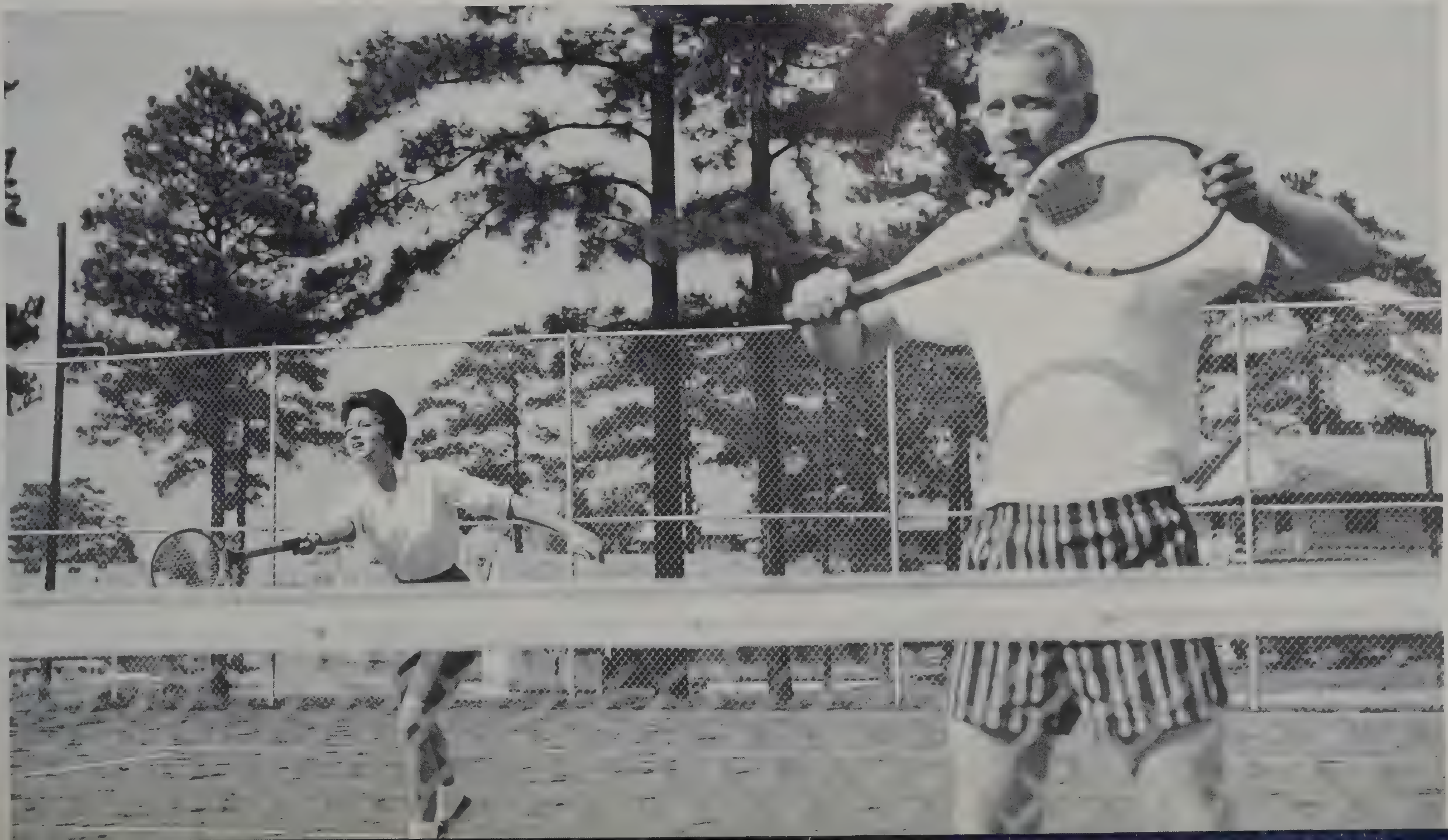
State Capitol

Post Service Club

Laurel Hill USO During Old South Cotillion

Downtown Columbia at night

Recreation



PHASE OUT

Having successfully completed eight hard weeks of intensive training, the soldier stands by while the invisible mysteries of paperwork grind away. Records must be checked and brought up-to-date, clothing shake-downs must be made.

Bags are Packed

Field Equipment is Turned In

Final Cleaning of the Rifle

Final Rifle Inspection

DELTA
FLIGHT
445

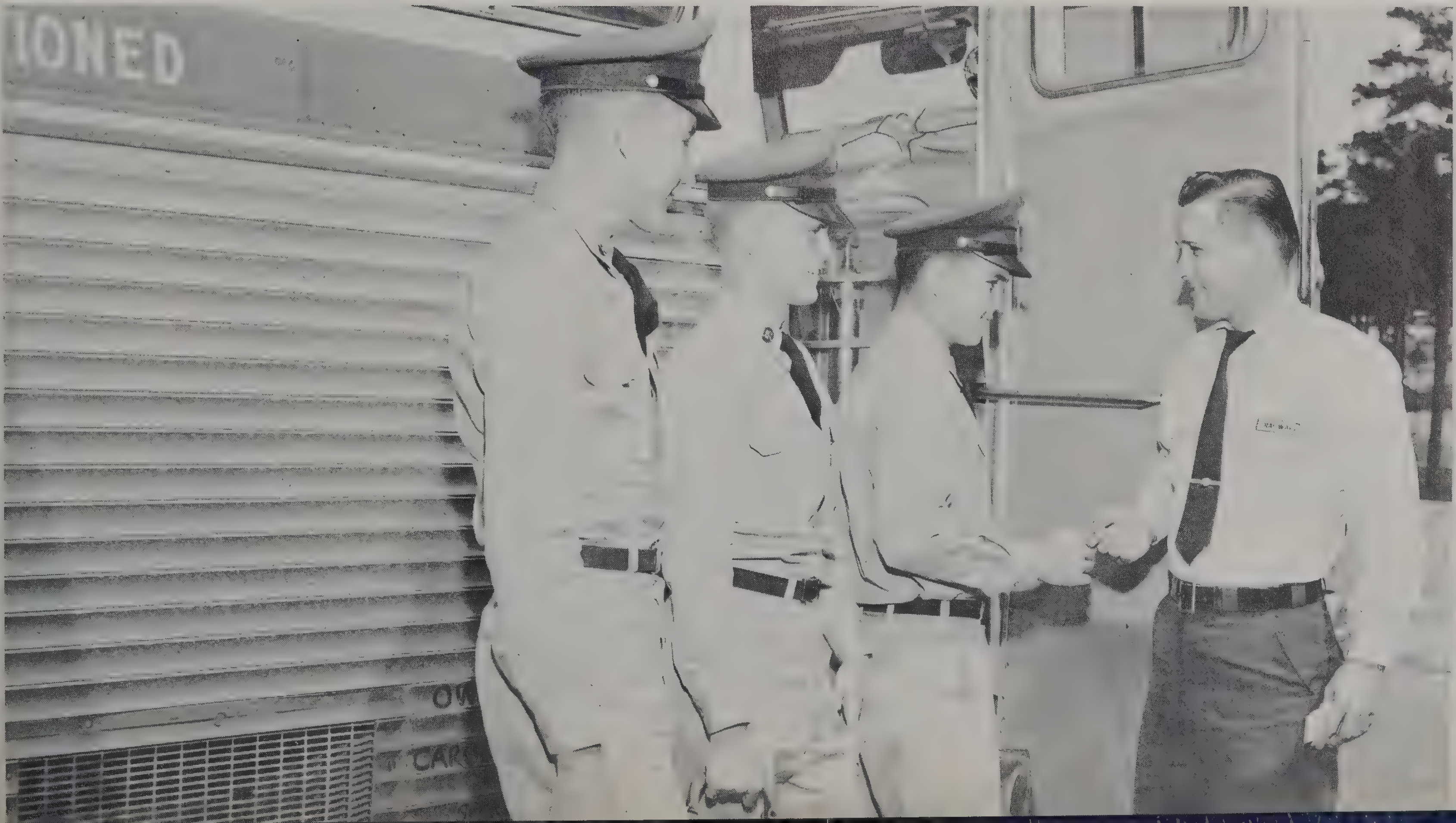
Air

LEAVING FORT JACKSON

WATCH YOUR STEP

Rail

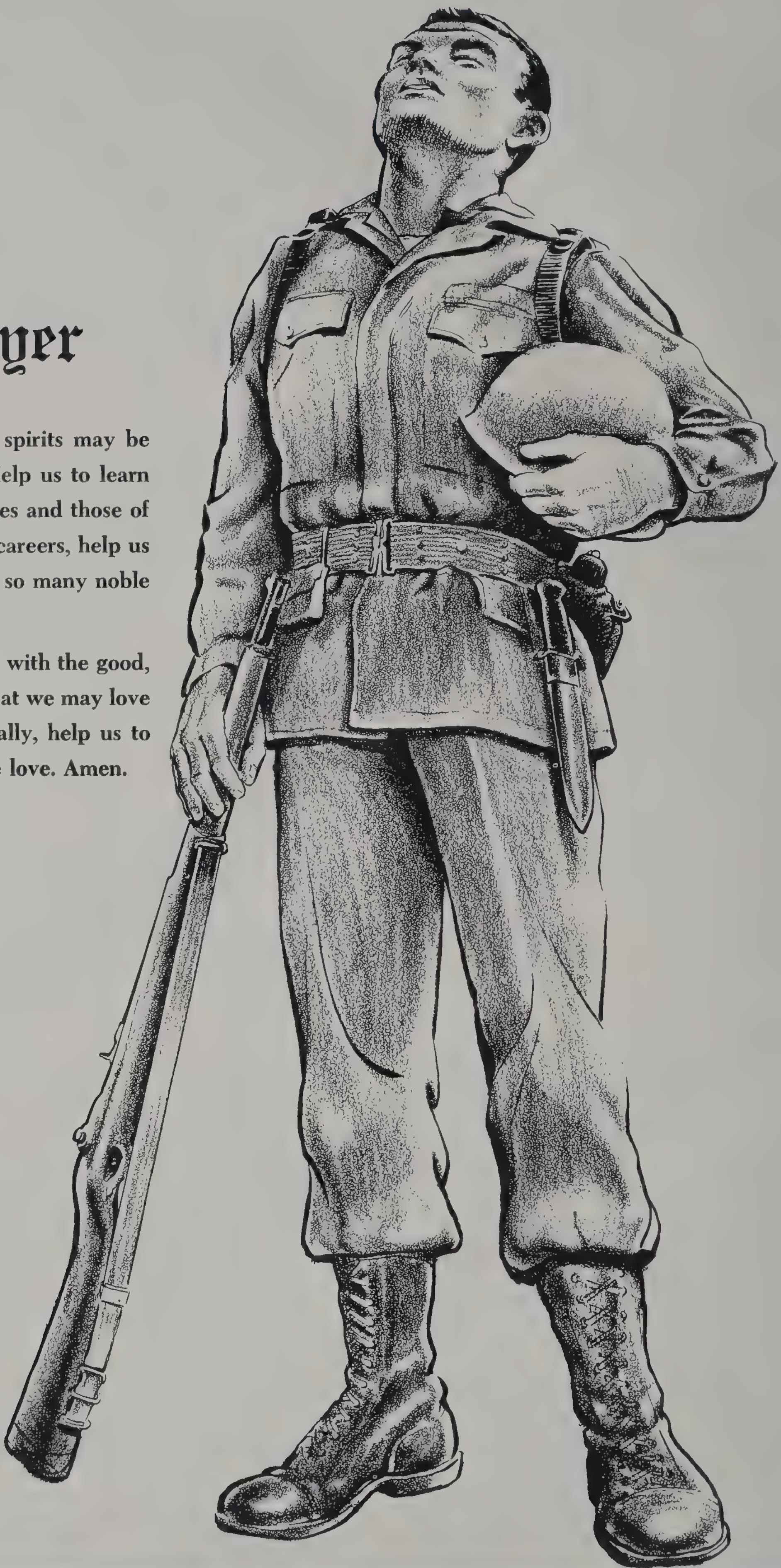
Bus



A Soldier's Prayer

Send Thy blessings upon us, dear God, that our spirits may be enkindled with a zeal and a hunger for knowledge. Help us to learn those lessons well, that may some day save our own lives and those of our countrymen. Now at the beginning of our military careers, help us to renew those ideals of Liberty and Justice for which so many noble Americans have died.

Give us courage to be real soldiers, to take the bad with the good, the difficult with the easy. Send us Thy Spirit of love, that we may love our Nation and our families more than ourselves. Finally, help us to realize that no sacrifice is too great to protect what we love. Amen.



COL. PAUL S. REINECKE JR.
Regimental Commanding Officer

MAJ. MALCOLM D. BROADDUS
Regimental Executive Officer

COMPANY B, FIRST BATTALION
FIRST TRAINING REGIMENT

FORMATION DATE: JANUARY 19, 1961

GRADUATION DATE: MARCH 17, 1961

MAJ. RAYMOND E. DALTRY
Battalion Commanding Officer

1/LT. JAMES B. HANCOCK
Company B Commanding Officer

2/LT. TRUMAN MAYNARD
Company Officer

JUAN DOMINGUEZ
First Sergeant

SFC. VESTAL BARKER
Senior Field NCO

SFC. FORREST SHIRLEY
1st Platoon Sergeant

SGT. ROBERT CLEVELAND
2nd Platoon Sergeant

SFC. THOMAS LEVARIO
4th Platoon Sergeant

S/c Thomas Levario Jr.

Abbett, William K.
Abercrombie, Raymond
Alred, Games L.
Anderson, Garland D.
Anderson, Jack L.

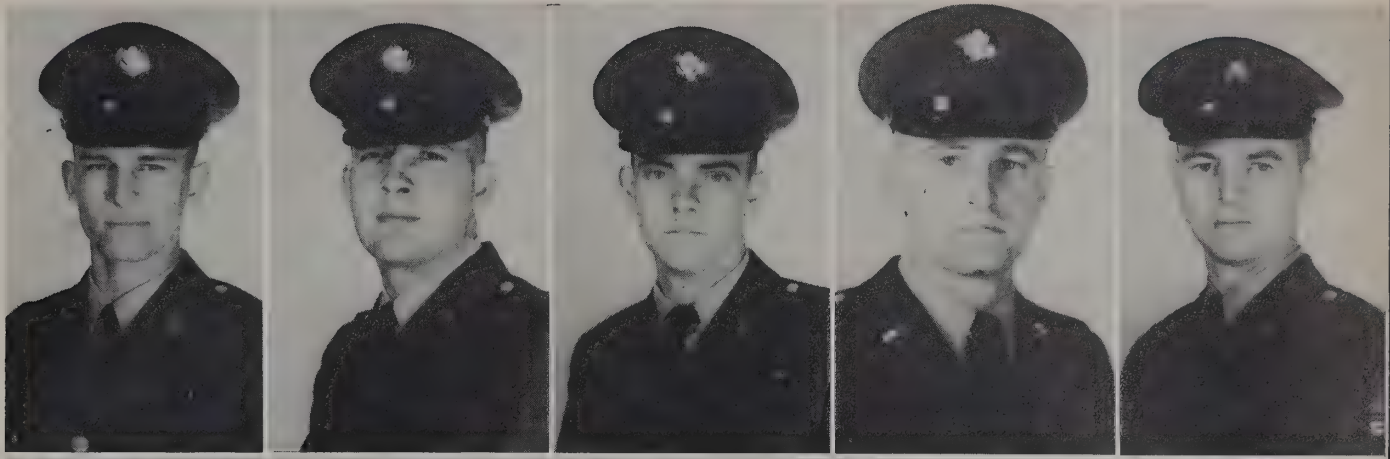
Armstrong, Roe J.
Arnold, Nickey R.
Aycock, Terry E.
Balch, Ralph A.
Barnes, Johnny S.

Barnes, Robert T., Jr.
Barnes, Rufus T., Jr.
Bean, Walter L., Jr.
Beane, John J., Jr.
Bell, Floyd A., Jr.

Benefield, Charle E.
Black, Robert L.
Blackwell, Harold G.
Blanton, Johnnie B.
Bobb, Larry V.

Bock, Nelson A.
Bohanan, Ronald J.
Bowbeer, Stanley F., Jr.
Boyd, Richard L.
Brown, Larry E.

U.S. ARMY



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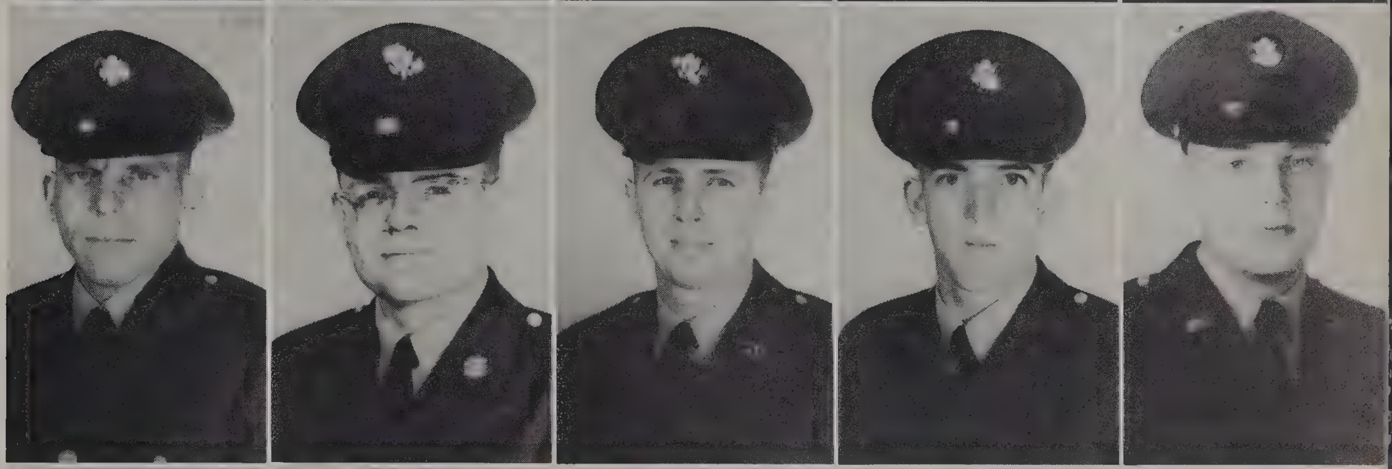
Brown, Thomas W.
Bryant, Leroy
Bryant, William A.
Bryant, William R.



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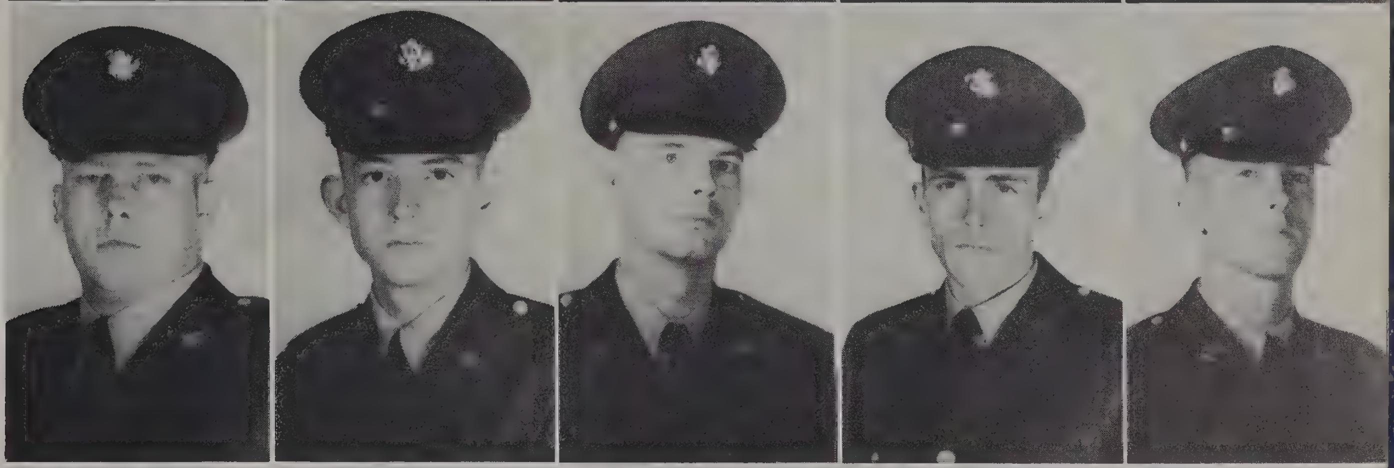
Burke, David M.
Caddell, James A.
Campbell, Robert G.
Carr, Arthur G.



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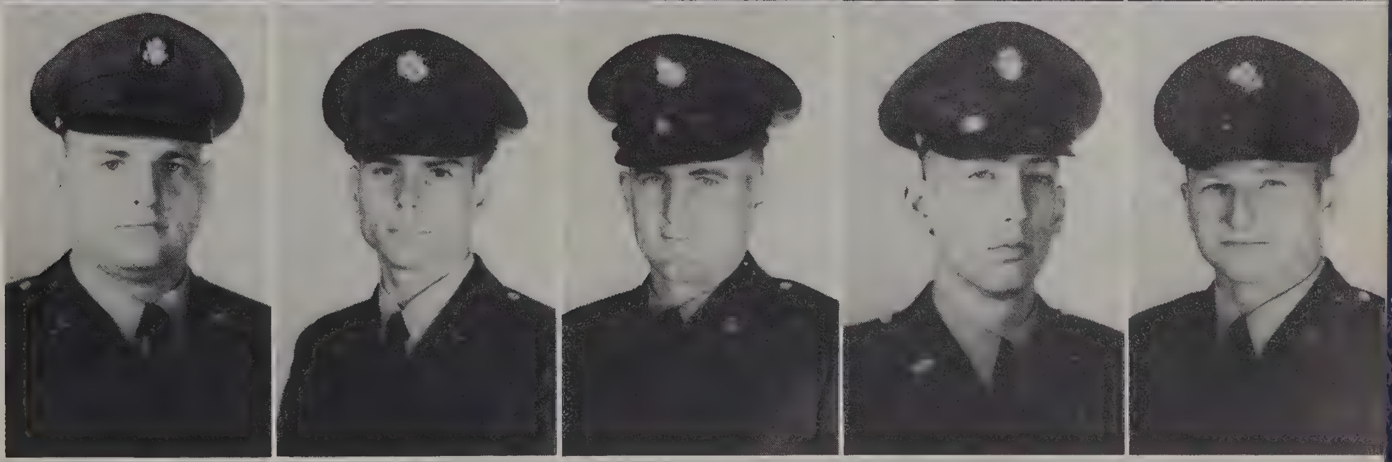
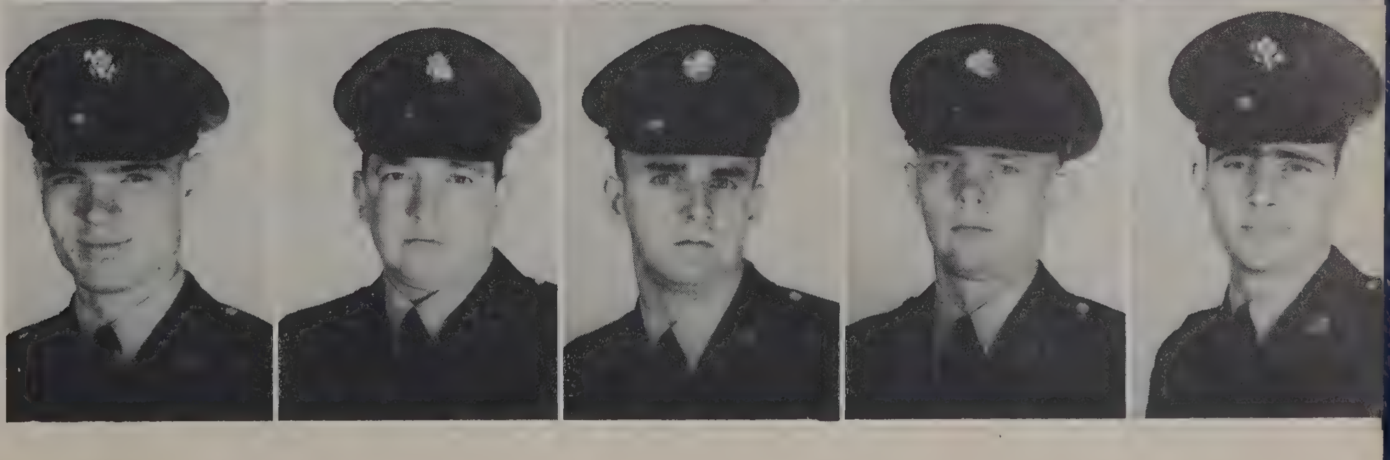
Carr, Henry S.
Carson, Thomas N.
Caulde, Earl J.
Clayton, James B.



Cliburn, Charles R.
Coffey, James M.
Cook, Bobby
Copeland, Thomas W.
Deal, Harvey L.



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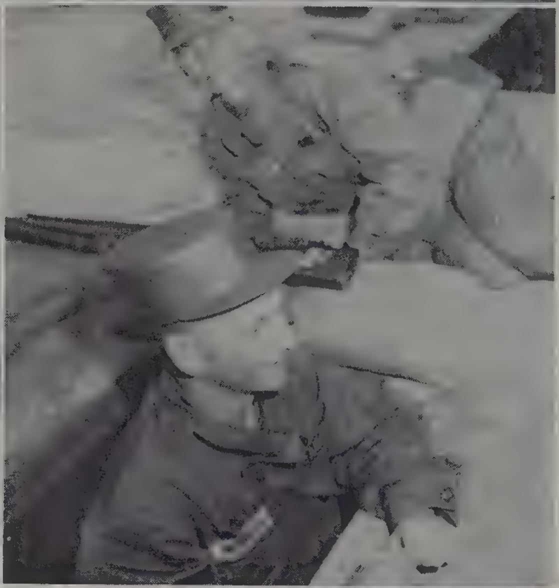
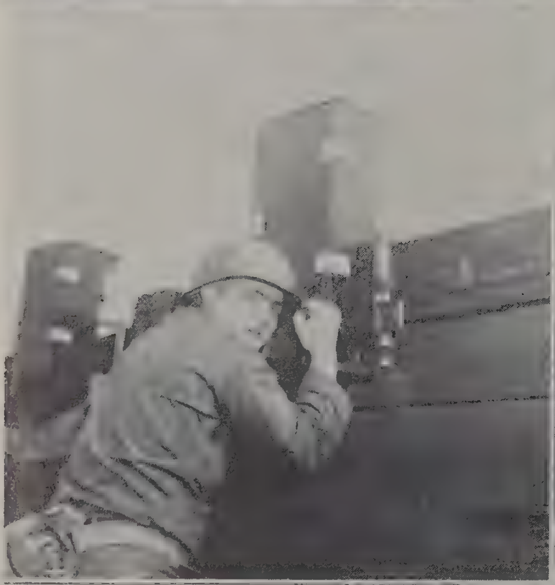
Denn, Thomas A.
Dennis, Robert
Dillon, Charles L.
Doss, James A.

William
Scott



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Durham, Robert E.
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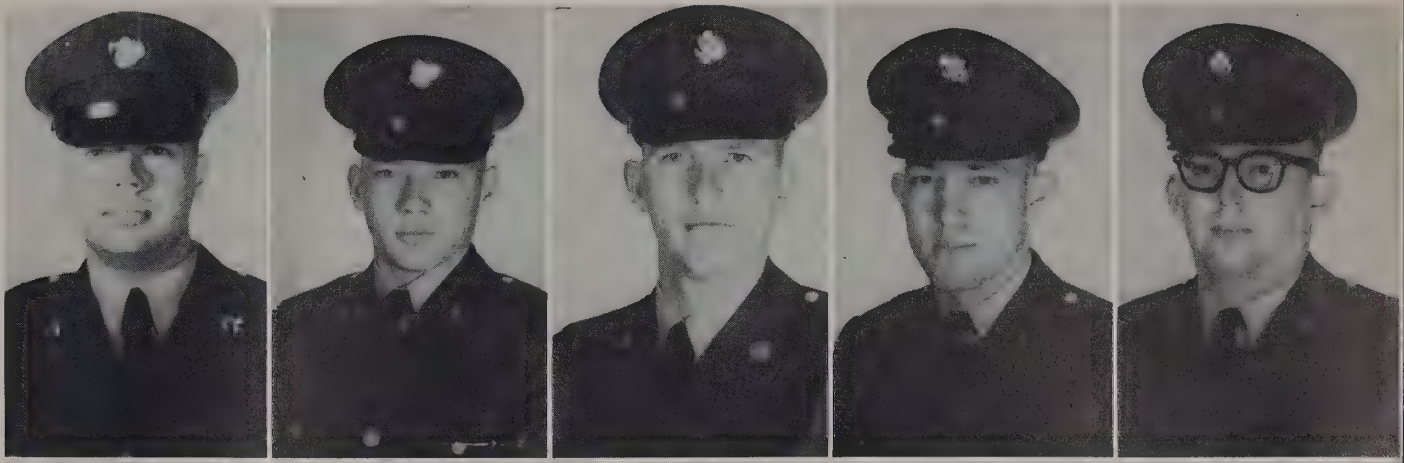

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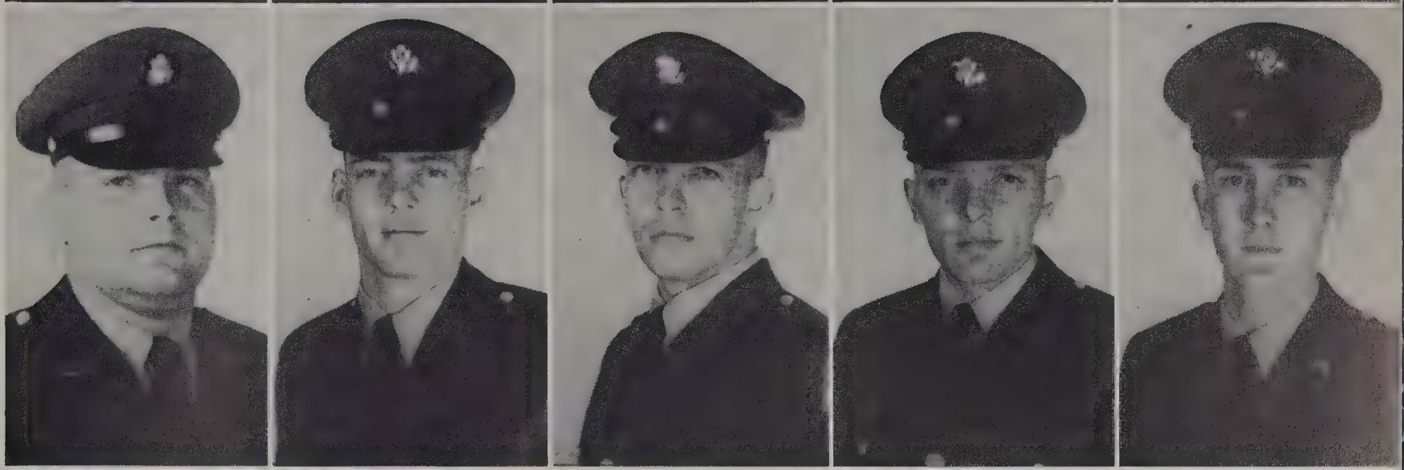

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Fink, Denzil L.
Francis, Berkley M.
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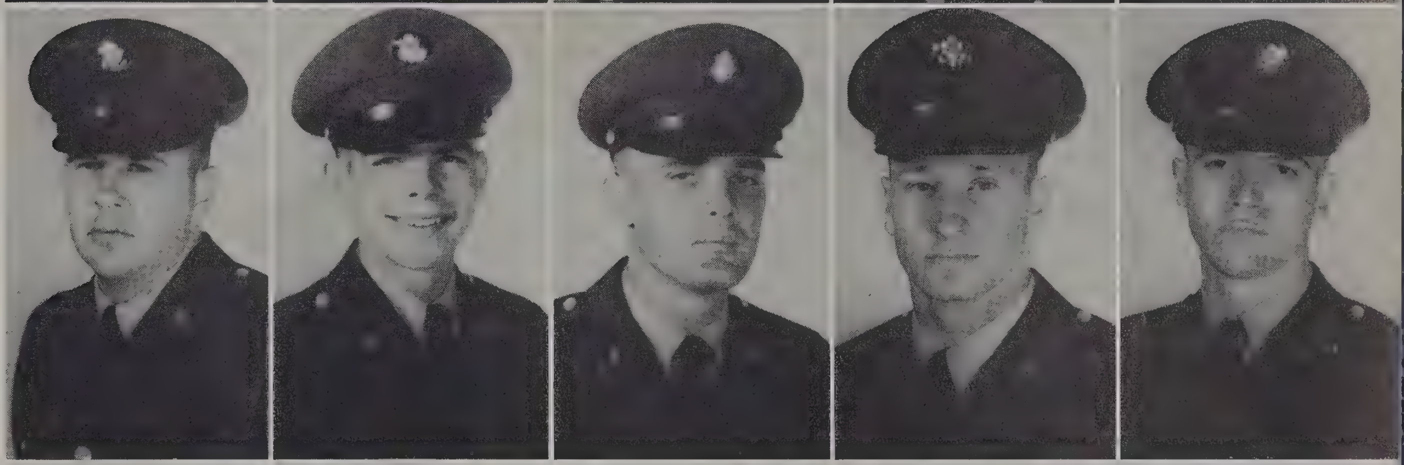
Furr, Eddie L.



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Green, George W.
Greene, Charles A.
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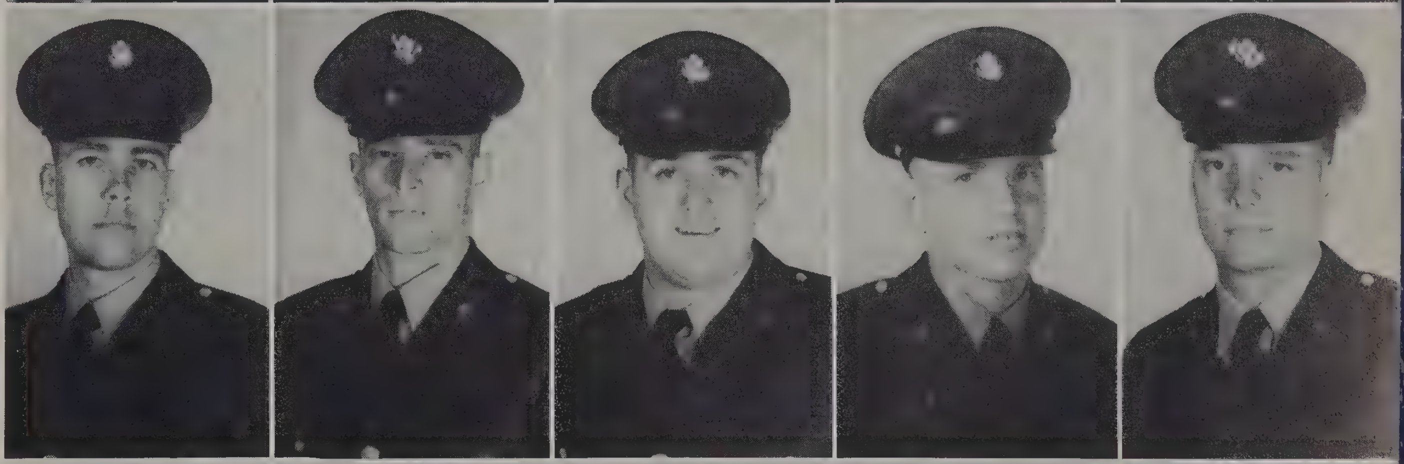

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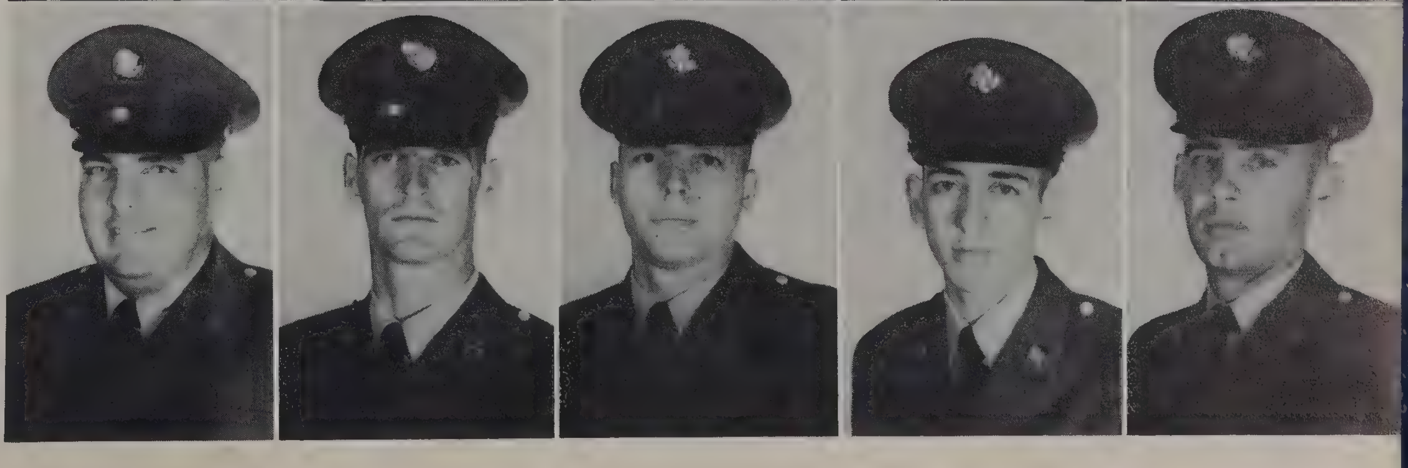
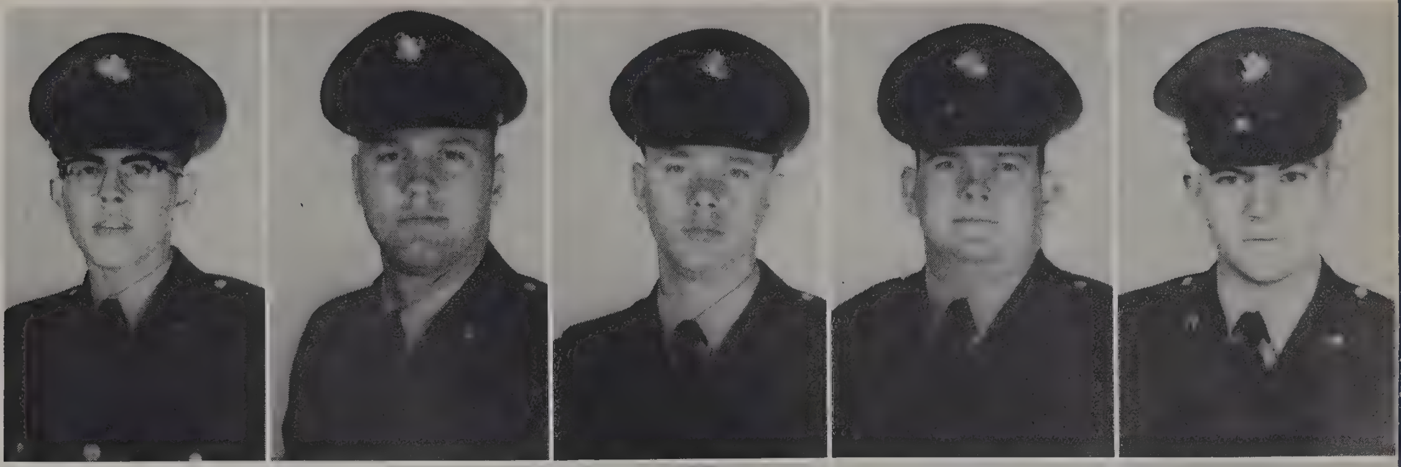
Gully, James E.
Hall, Jimmie R.
Hayes, Alvin G., Jr.
Hayles, William W.



U.S. ARMY



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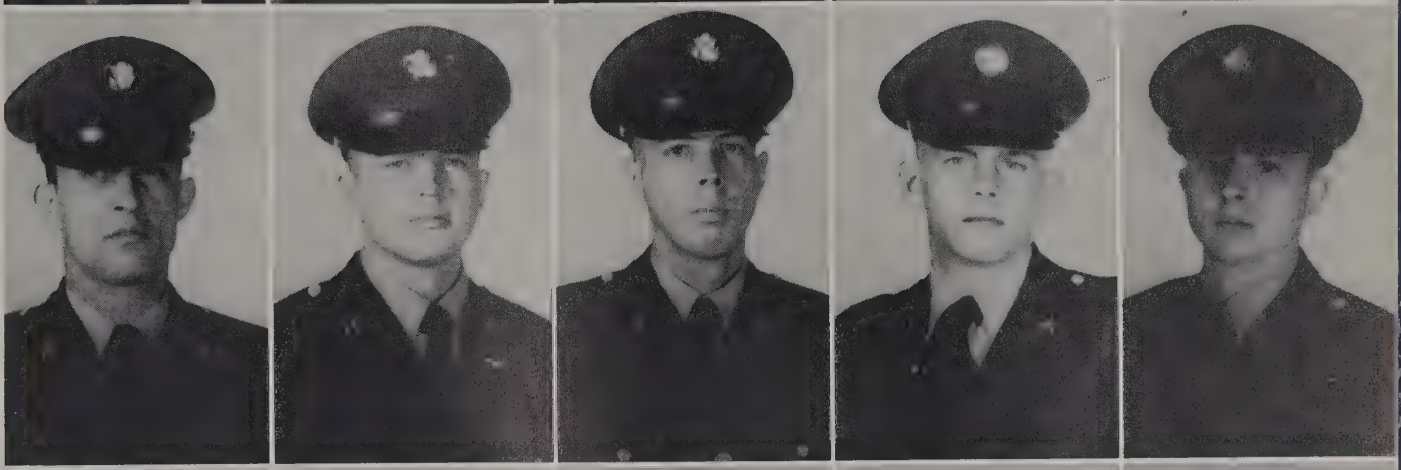
Henderson, Ramon L.
Hensley, Hansel O.
Hicks, Charles C.
Hill, Pete J.



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Hollingsworth, Johnny L.
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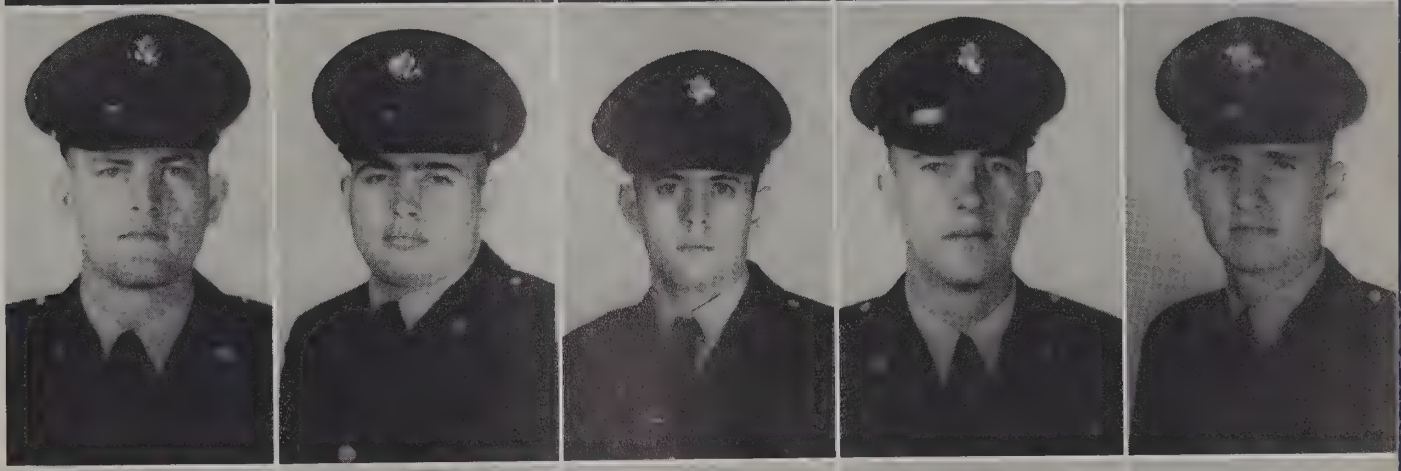
Howell, Thomas E.
Huffstetler, Leland E.



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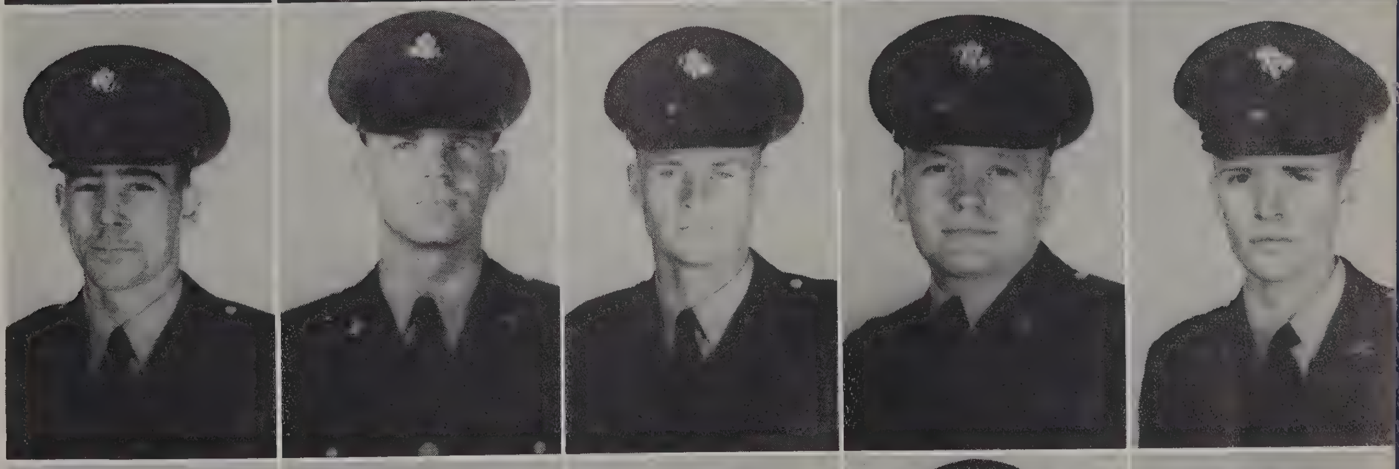

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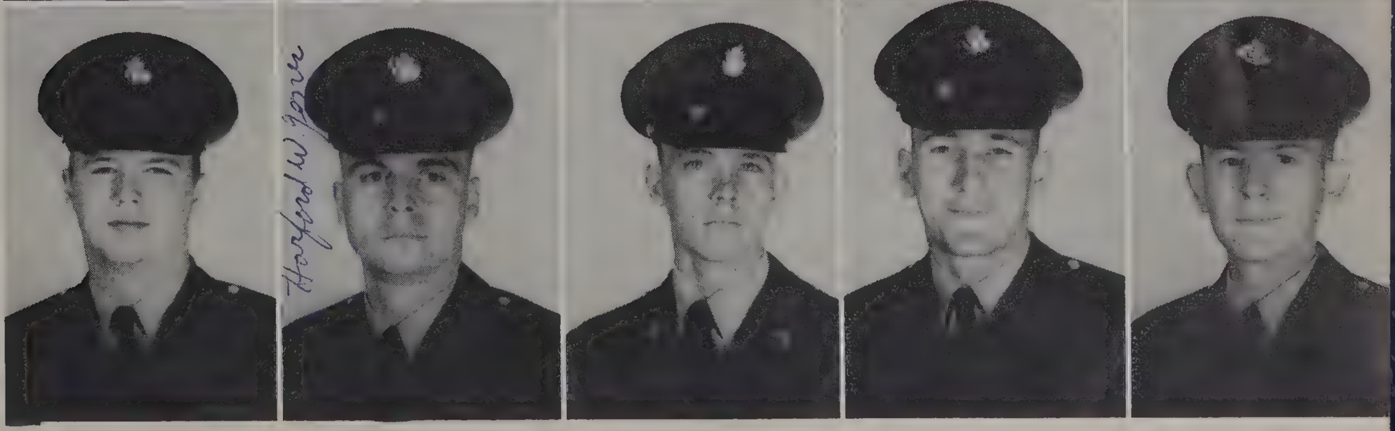

Harford W Jones

Jones, Floyd R.
Jones, Harford W.
Kellar, Robert L.
Kennedy, James E.
Kerby, Delano C.

James E. Ruffin

Kesler, Jimmy W.
King, Joseph B.
Lanham, Wayne B., Jr.
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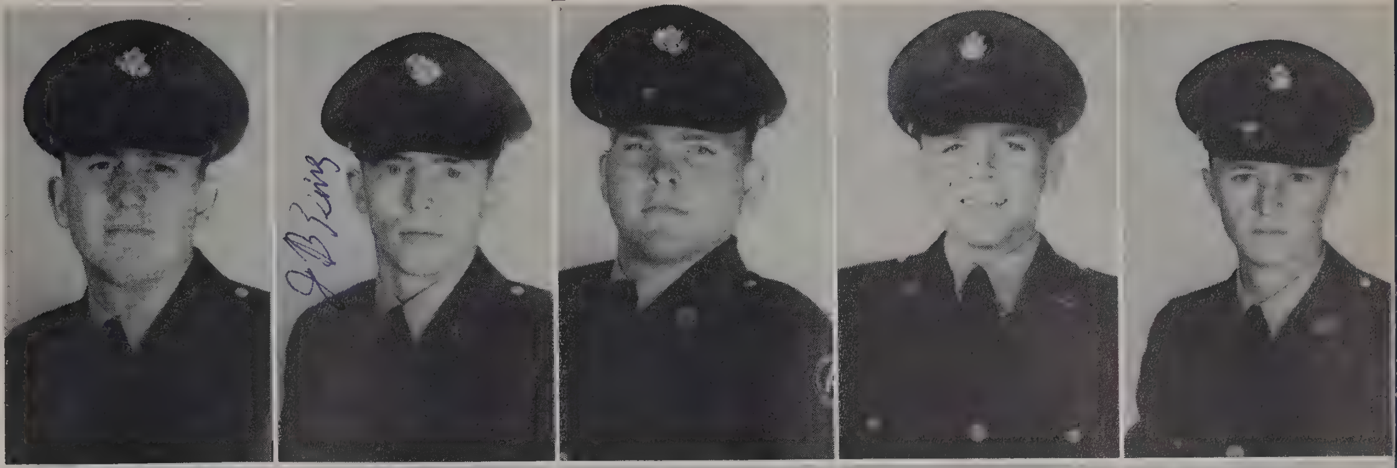
Lawson, Oscar L.



J B King

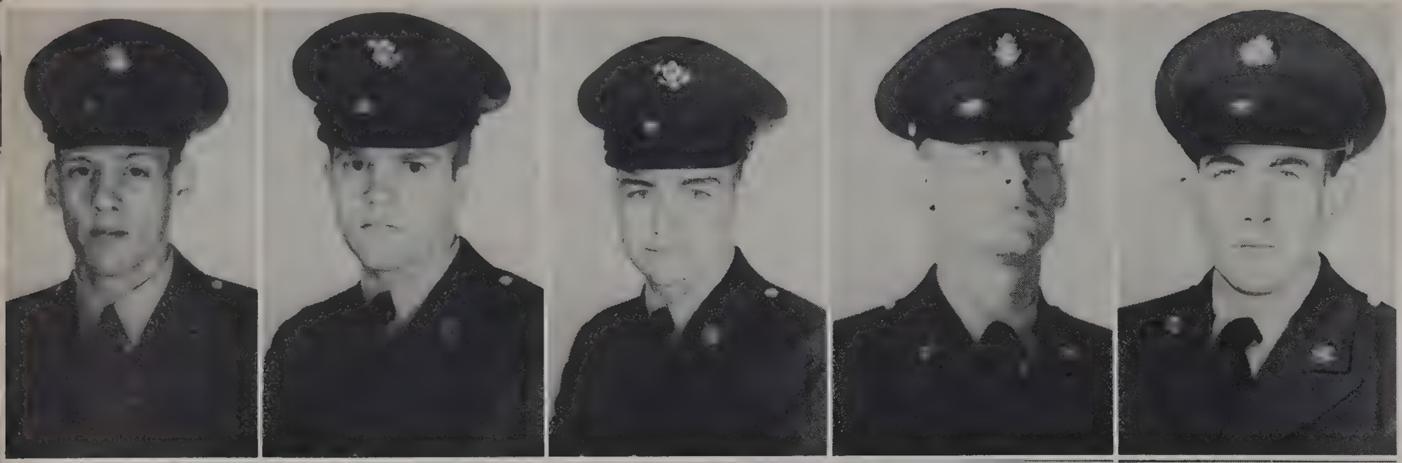
Laverty, Charles D.
Lazzart, John F.
Levy, Charles
Lilly, Franklin W.
Linton, William C.

Linz, Ronnie H.
Lucas, Clyde C.
Mann, Archie B.
Marion, Thomas E.
Mays, Ronald W.

McCutcheon, John M.
McCoy, Alfonza
McElyea, Bobby T.
McGehee, Bobby F.
McGraw, Wayne K.

Alfonza McC
1506 Columbia Dr.
Decatur, Ga.

McHenry, Manley S.
McRae, Charles J., Jr.
Melton, Howard G.
Millwood, Robert K.
Minor, Ralph E.



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Morris, John A.
Mulder, Wallace M.
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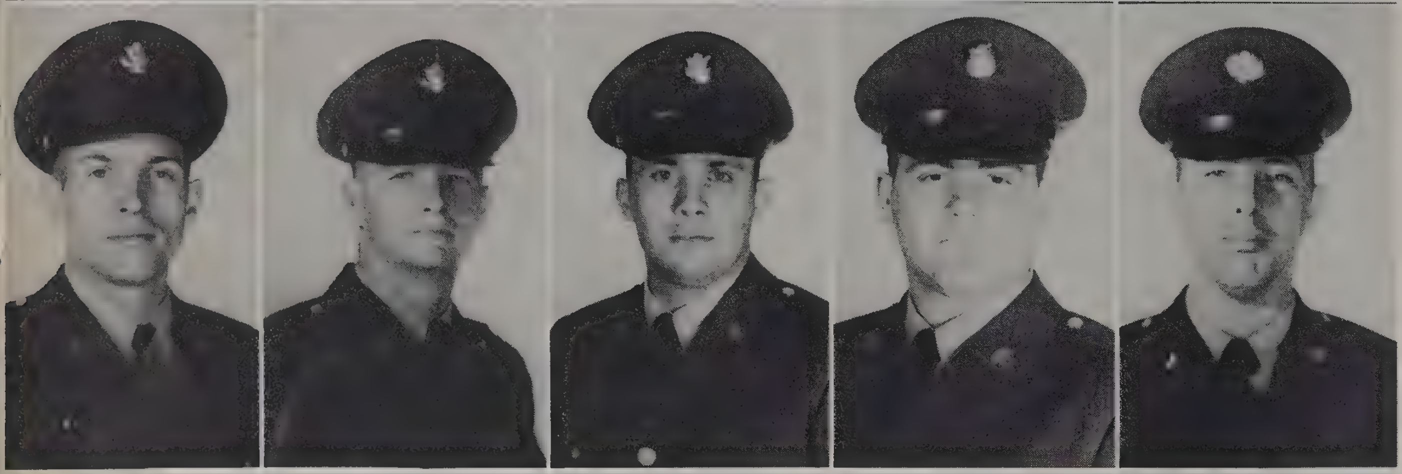
Musgrove, Charles M., Jr.



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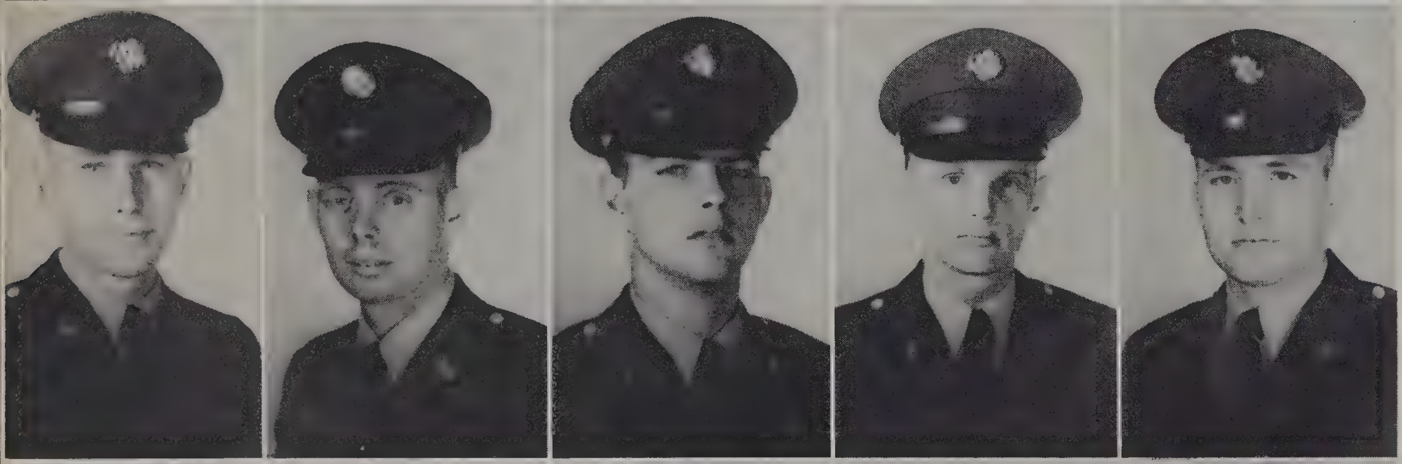

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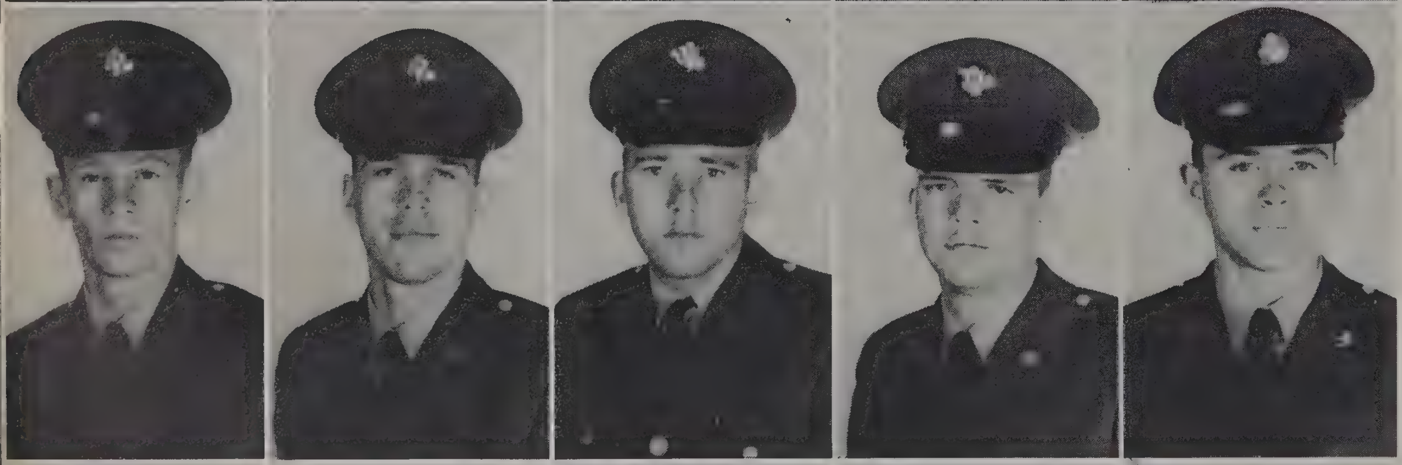

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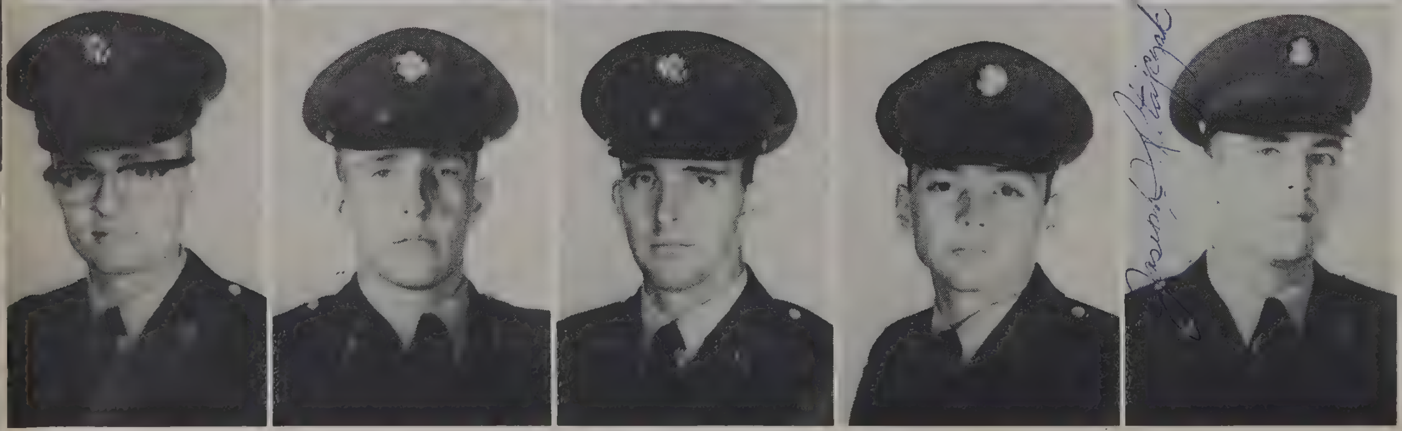

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Price, Steve G.
Pritchett, Jesse E.
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Richmond, Richard, Jr.
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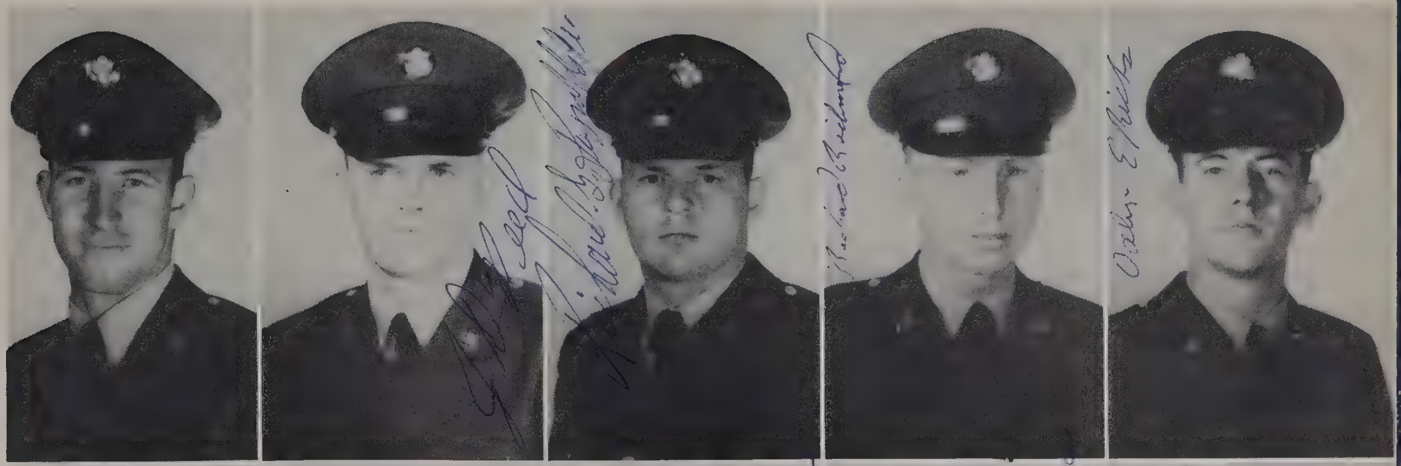

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Robinson, Charles M.
Robinson, Gerald R.
Robison, William J.
Rogers, George G.

Charles M. Robinson
Gerald R. Robinson
George Rogers

Ruffin, James E.
Rushing, Hugh W.
Sanders, Wendell R.
Scott, William N.
Shadburn, Jerry L.

James E. Ruffin
Hugh W. Rushing

Shipman, William L.
Smith, David S.
Smith, Donald E.
Smith, Leonard J.
Smith, Robert M.

David Smith
Donald E. Smith
Leonard Smith

Snead, Norwood J.
Snyder, Larry W.
Sosebee, Douglas W.
Sparks, Bobby J.
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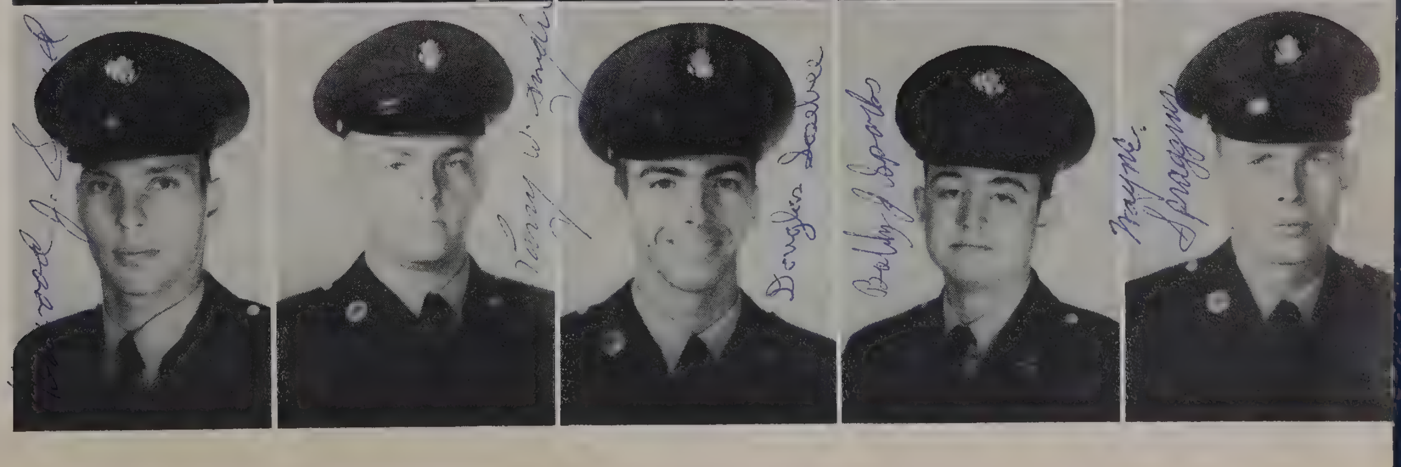
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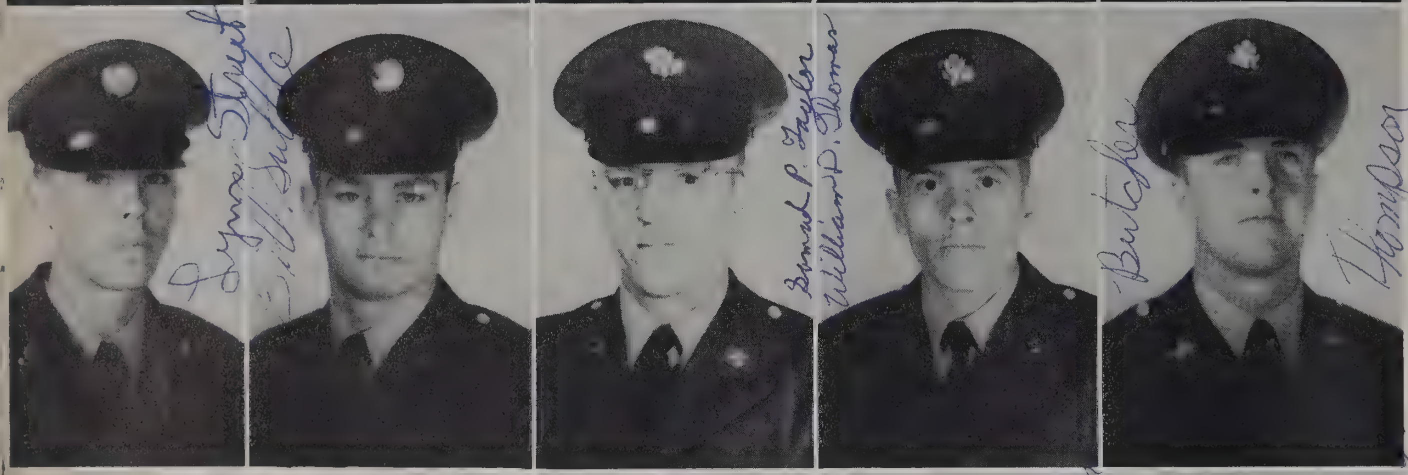

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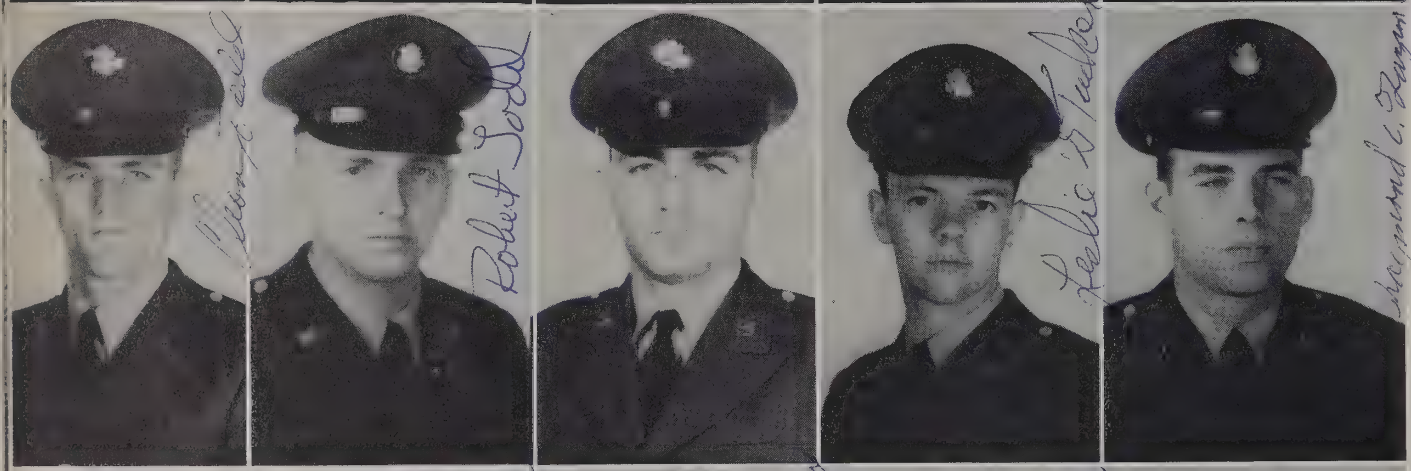

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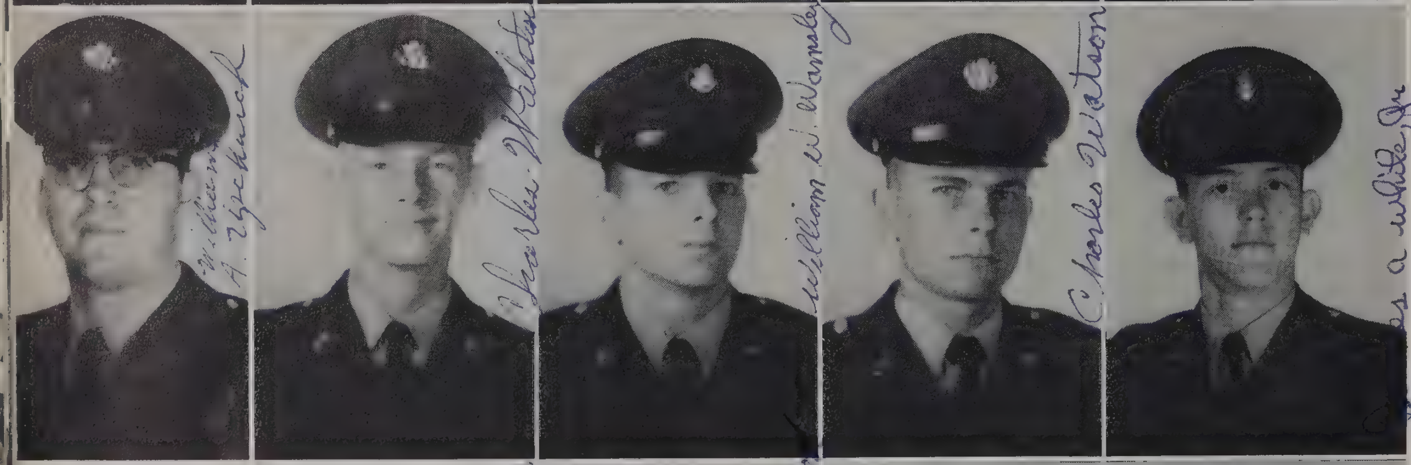

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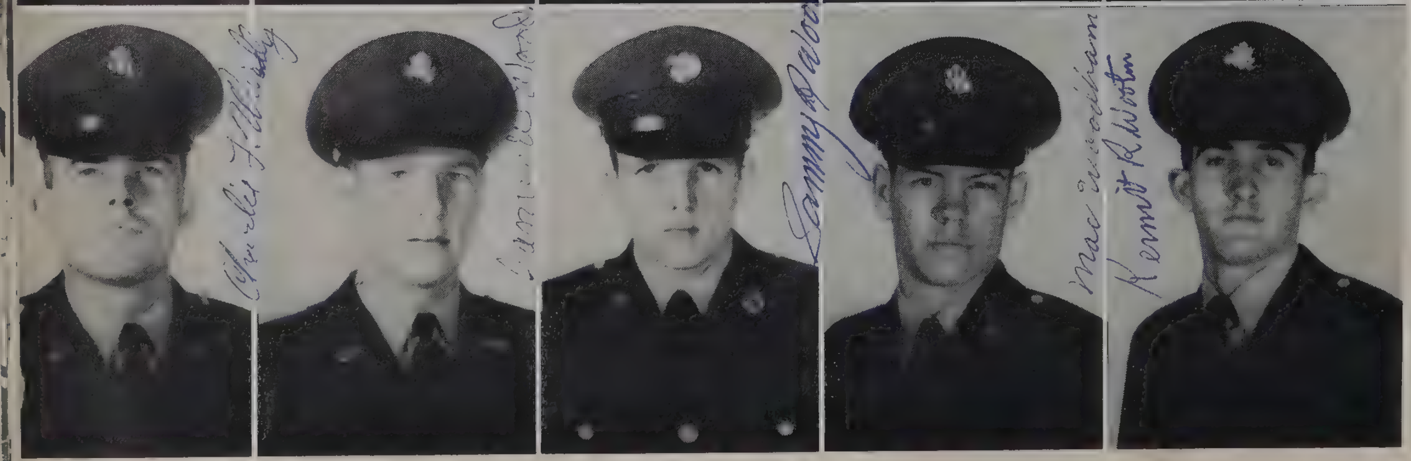

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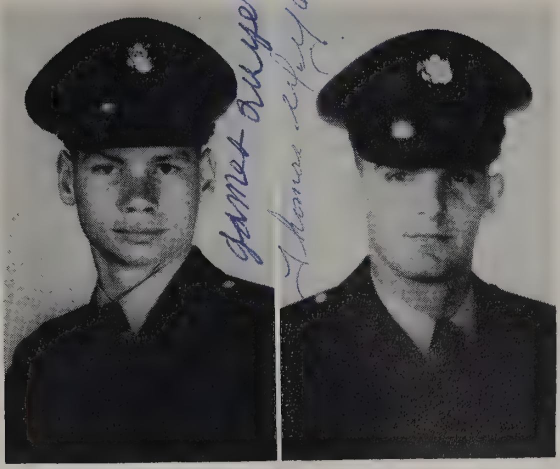
Wooten, Kermit R.

Wyers, James W.
Yancy, Thomas W.



James Wyers

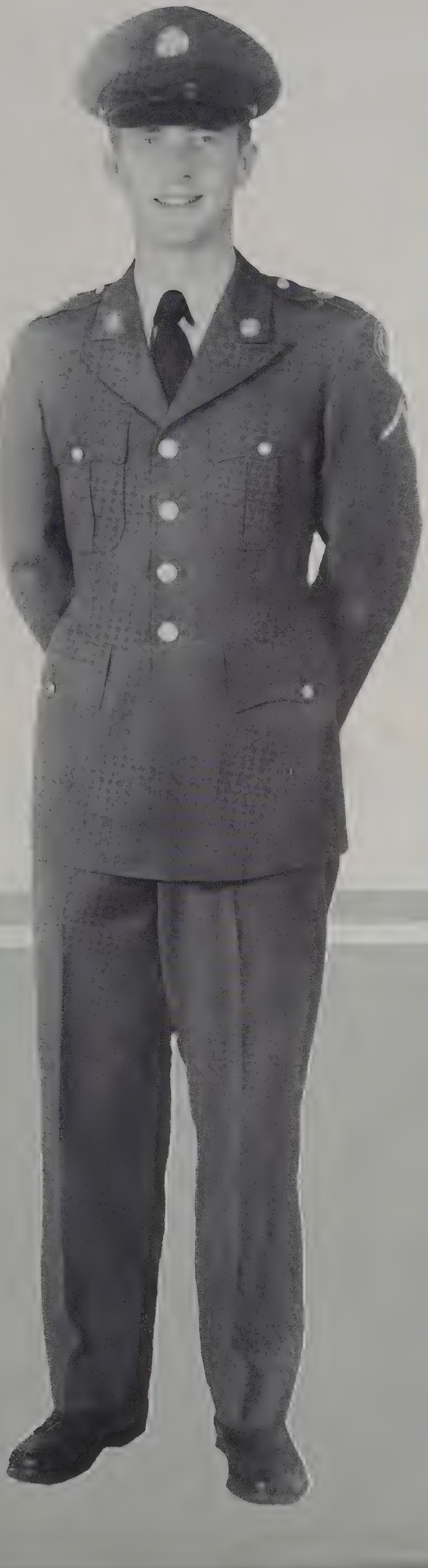
Thomas W. Yancy

Candido Lopez Rivera
Box 1188
Juncos, Puerto Rico

Best Wishes,
Tillman K Steele

U.S. ARMY

GO ARMY . . .
AND
GROW!



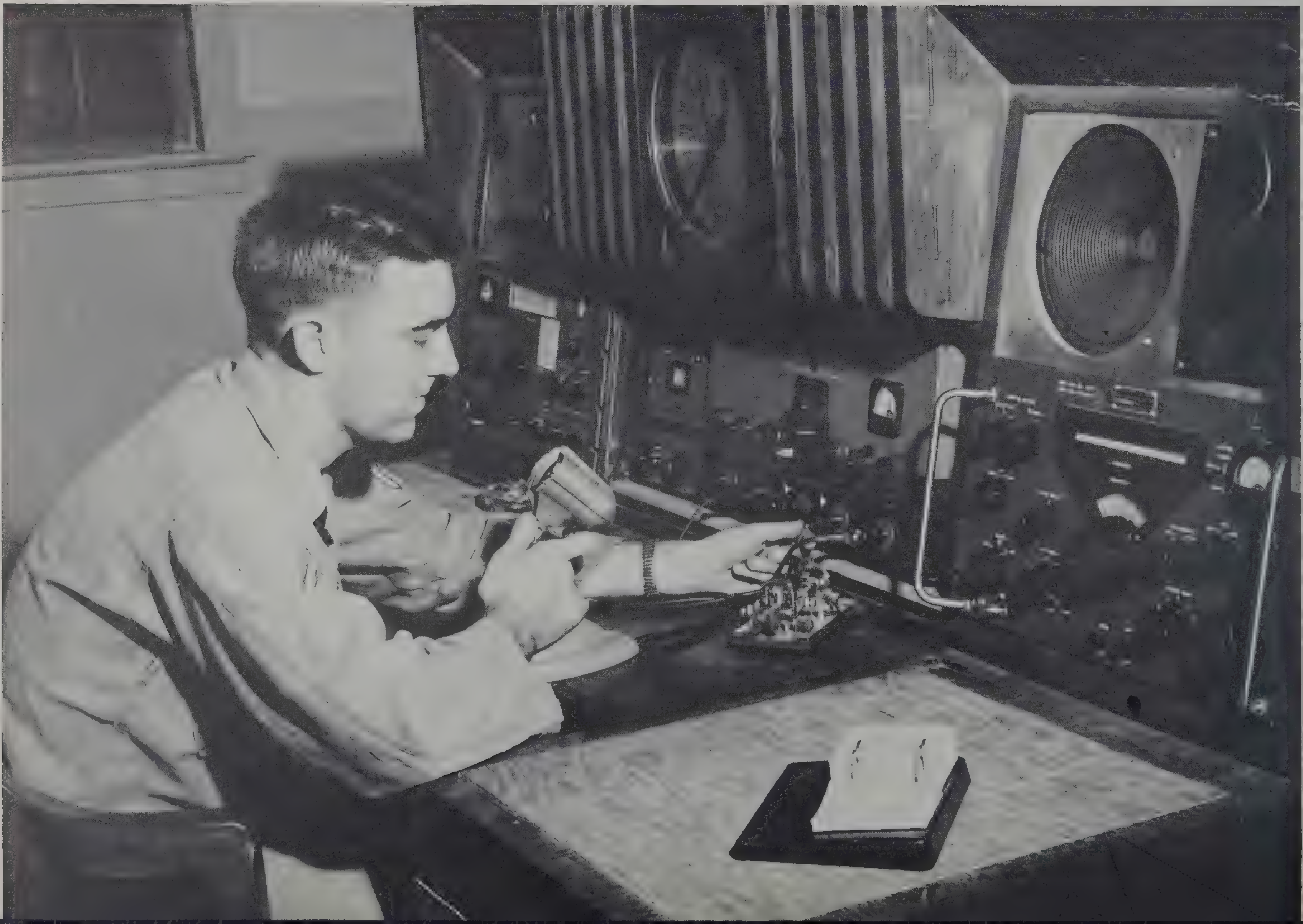
YES. . . . soldiers grow in the Army! With basic done, each member of this graduating class leaves a bigger man. A man who has grown in self-confidence, in team spirit, in know-how. And with his new assignment, each man will continue to grow, enjoying new opportunities—broadening horizons. The following pages show how this class will make time, not mark time, in the Army!

GROWTH THROUGH JOB TRAINING

ARMY schools teach more different kinds of subjects than perhaps any other single school, college or university in the world. In the vast network of Army technical schools, over 500 courses are offered—everything from accounting to welding. Those trainees taking technical courses are taught by top professionals. In their classrooms and laboratories, they use the most modern equipment in the world. Still other trainees are taught on the job itself. They learn by doing.

Whichever training a soldier is given, one thing is certain—he will grow into an expert in his field, with the skill that assures a job well done.

Radio and Electronics



Focusing on a medical career

Mechanics in training

GROWTH THROUGH TRAVEL

THE Army provides many travel opportunities. Assignments taking a soldier to various parts of this country may be only a prelude to a tour overseas . . . where a soldier will have ample time to really explore an exciting foreign land. Wherever his duty takes him, he will see new sights, learn new customs, make new friends. Traveling and observing different ways of life give a soldier a new perspective on his own.

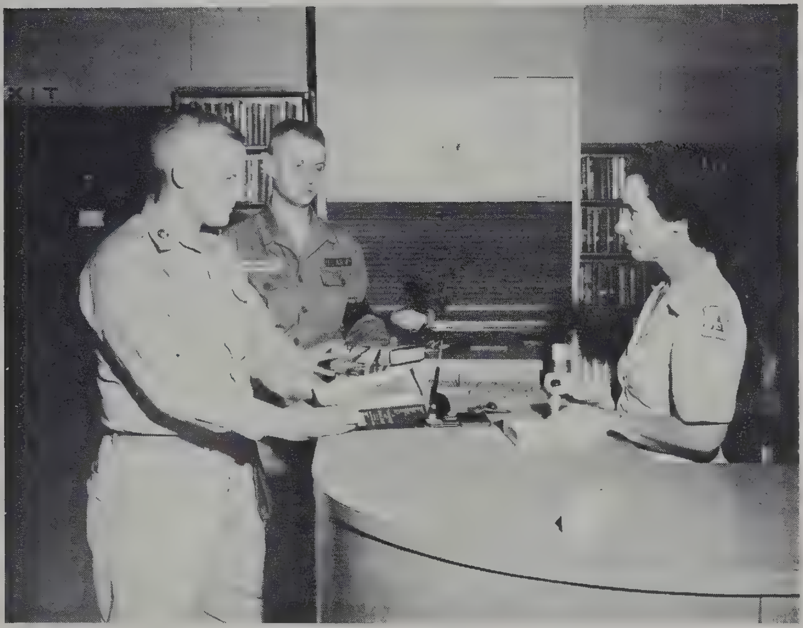
A relaxing moment in Japan

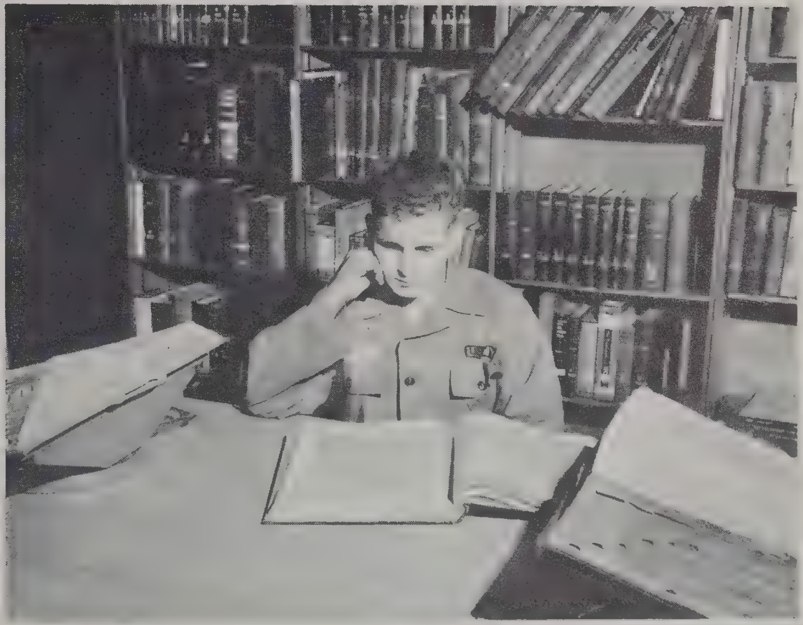
On the slopes in a foreign land

A bird's-eye view of a German Town

GROWTH THROUGH EDUCATION

THERE are three Army roads to knowledge. First—the United States Armed Forces Institute, which conducts the largest correspondence school in the world. Through USAFI, thousands of soldiers finish their high school education A second Army program offers courses at many civilian schools and colleges which may be attended in off-duty time. An ambitious soldier may even get his college diploma by this method. Finally, there are Education Centers in hundreds of Army camps and posts, daily teaching subjects the soldiers themselves have chosen. Through these three programs, soldiers have an opportunity to carry their education just as far as they wish.


Forming good reading habits


Research

Here is a good course for you

Class-room instruction

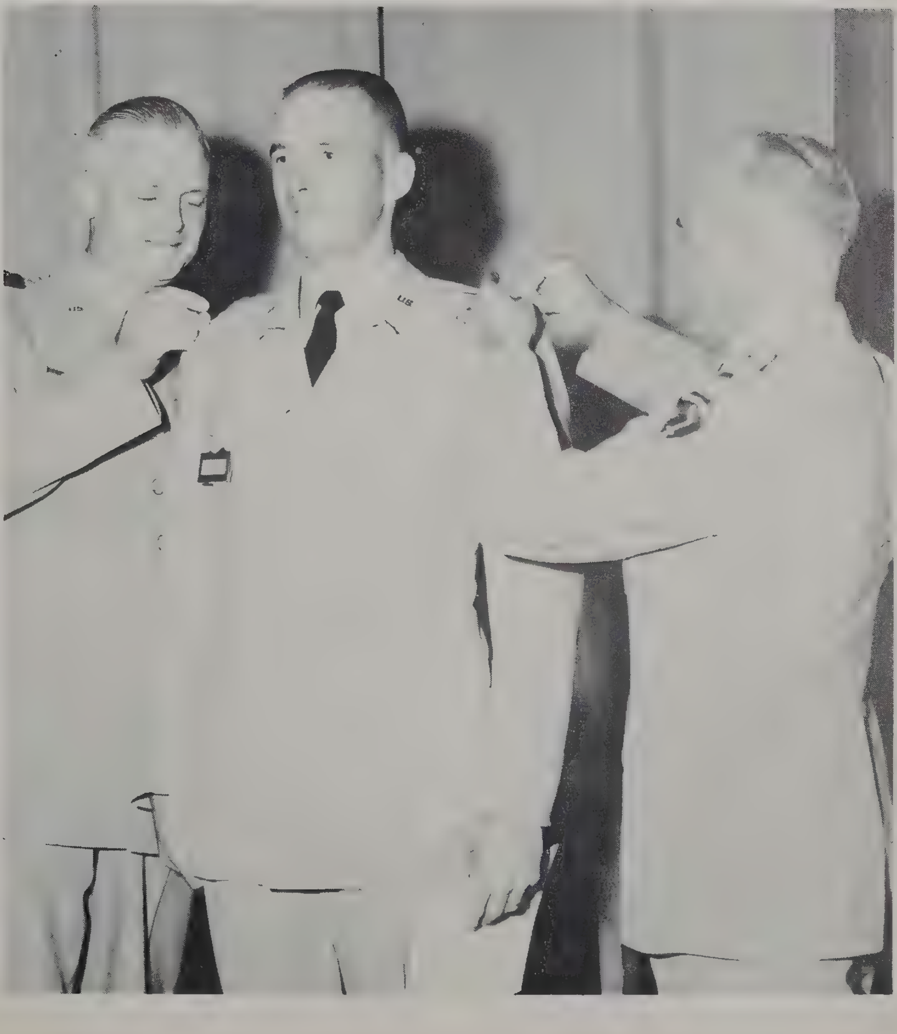
GROWTH THROUGH CHARACTER GUIDANCE

THE spiritual and moral character development of every soldier is extremely important to the Army. The opportunity for a soldier to worship in his own religious faith is a fundamental part of Army life. Many active programs are conducted by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains. There is always a sympathetic counselor ready to help any soldier with his religious or personal problems. In addition, Army discipline builds the moral fiber of each soldier. It is discipline that develops self-control, self-respect, and self-reliance—discipline that creates clean-minded, clean-living soldiers.

The Army's character guidance program, with its strong spiritual and moral foundation, serves as a valuable lesson in developing good citizenship in every soldier.

GROWTH THROUGH LEADERSHIP

THE Army is eager to develop young officers from enlisted ranks. Its Officer Candidate Courses and the Military Academy at West Point are open to qualified enlisted men. While every soldier cannot become an officer, each man has an equal chance and each will be given promotions as they are merited. With every step up the ladder, a soldier becomes capable of handling greater responsibility. His self-confidence increases and so does his stature as a leader. He knows what it means to "Go Army . . . and grow!"



TO THE PARENTS:

CONGRATULATIONS! With the completion of his basic combat training, your son has taken an important step forward. He will now have the chance to grow in the many areas we have already indicated. When he comes back to you, he'll be a bigger person in every way. You'll notice the difference and be proud of him. And should he reenlist at the end of his present term, he will be eligible for any opportunities he may now have missed. He will have an opportunity to choose his technical training, his branch of service or his travel—new opportunities to plan a rewarding service career. The next time your son is home, why not discuss the possibilities of an Army career with him? Weigh the pros and cons together. Compare his prospects in civilian life with the many benefits the Army offers . . . benefits that increase with service. The Army provides a rich and rewarding future . . . a career worthy of the most serious consideration by both you and your son.

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